CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay C[illegible]

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN [illegible]

VOL. VIII NO. 199 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST, 20, 1920.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st August	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7032
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Saxon*	15520
2nd Oct	Delta*	8089
9th "	Malwa*	10863
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8933
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not receive passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo, Shingapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
15th Aug.	Karoa	East and South Africa noon No 8 A. Dock.
16th "	Linga	Karachi direct.
18th "	Lightning	Busreh direct.
19th "	Barala	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	8th Aug.	21st Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Tanakamura	16th Aug	28th Aug.
Luzon Maru	J. Shimozaki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK. CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE , Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
RAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,72,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street. and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Basse n.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1.00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS.
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
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Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 13-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From Ja January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CRELITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed C	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capi	£1,050,000
Reserve Liab	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

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Delhi
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BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as lo Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE —The Bank grants accommodation to be arranged against approved secu
HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out bought, collected and discounte TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve counted and Demand Draft Transfers issued on station has Branches and Agencies. ulars and rules of busines
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

BANK, LTD
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UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES!
CALL AT
AHMED E. ESA
SILK MERCERS,
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 479. Tel. [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE
6-7 Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on ma urity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Y[illegible]
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhagandal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,[illegible]
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. [illegible]
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM SHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,50,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

...OW ...ARLESS"

...be Wild about ...NG

...INCOLN

...OSSUS OF THE SCREEN

...by Louise Lorraine

AS brutal Dan Bulger backed Edith into a corner, he drew from the fold of his shirt a wicked knife and held it to her throat. "Even if you shoot," he sneered at Elmo, "nothing can save your pretty bird from having her throat slit."

What could Elmo do? Just one thing—and he did it. See what it was! Follow this breathless serial from beginning to end. BEGIN IT TO-DAY.

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It's another UNIVERSAL Serial Wonder

Commencing To-Morrow

AT THE HOME OF UNIVERSAL SERIALS

Cinema Precious

Lamington Road, Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Also another attraction

EDDIE POLO

favourite of in a millions new episode of Cyclone Smith Series

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THE EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

THE FAMOUS SPANISH AMERICAN ENTERTAINER

DON G. MERLE MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC

MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY

Including

The Great Packing Case Mystery

HOW IS IT DONE? Together with a COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS never seen in Bombay before.

PATHE'S LATEST CINEMA NOVELTY

"PATHE REVIEW" Containing many items of unique interest including a review of Dancing from the days of EVE to the days of JAAZ.

"THE FOUR SHADOWS" 10th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial

Owing to enormous Success, extension of season for one week more

THE DORROS DUO In repertoire of new dances and repetitions of favourites including TANGO, APACHE LA GITANA and an uproarious Comic Danc

A CHAPLIN BURLESQUE DRAMA, entitled "THE TANGO OF DEATH."

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TO-DAY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m. only.

GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE

"VENDETTA"

By Marie Corelli.

VERITABLE LITERARY TREAT.

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THE ILLUSTRIOUS

FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE

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"A MILLION A MINUTE"

FINE SUPREME ACTS OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST NIGHT OF THE Popular Picture Bill

The 7 reel Photoplay.

"DESERT GOLD."

Zane Grey's wonderful people in Desert Gold. When you read the story how it gripped and thrilled you. Now you have the opportunity to see them in the flash on the screen in a wonderful motion picturization of Desert Gold, made under the personal supervision of the author.

A Delightful Entertainment!!!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is Opposite to Royal Opera House.

FIFTH INSTALMENT of the Brother Dominant serial

THE MYSTERY OF "I...

featuring

FRANCIS FORD...

and

ROSEMARY T...

A curious story of myst... thrill, romance, that will... your chair till the end.

AT THE MA...

Four shows d... 10-30.

Prize matine... at 3-30 and 5...

Commer...

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Your very last Chance to see the Visualisation of the saddest event of the month

The Funeral Procession of the Greatest Indian Scholar and Patriot

Lokamanya TILAK

BY

THE ORIENTAL FILM MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

at the peoples picture palace

The Precious,

Lamington Road, Near Grant Road, Tram Terminus

ALSO

The Mightly universal special attraction.

A Gun Fighting Gentleman

featuring the famous star Harry Carey,

TO-DAY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

TO-MORROW

Commences our Thunderbolt Serial

ELMO the FEARLESS

featuring

ELMO LINCOLN.

The famous star of Tarzan and Elmo the Mighty

IMPERIAL

The Premire Picture Pa ace of Bombay.

TO NIGHT

Dolores Cassinelli

THE CAMEO GIRL

IN

THE RIGHT TO LIE

Imagine circumstances so extraordinary that a good woman swears herself to be bad and further more in the presence of the husband whom she adores!

It is one of the tremendeus moments in this decididly extraordinary photoplay.

In 7 Reels

Produced by

ALBERT CAPPELLANI

and Directed by

EDWIN CAREWE

PATHE GAZETTE.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily Sundays matinee at 3-30 and 5-15 p m. and Saturdays at p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LAST DAY

To-day to see the Second Week's Instalment (Six parts-6000 feet) of the all-engrossing Eclair Serial.

"The Son of The Night"

It is a Magnificent Serial Novel by

M. GERARD BO...GEOIS

the noted ... "Protea"...

"T... OF ...NIGHT"

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True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

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Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY.
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

"BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT."

The unfailing remedy for all sorts of skin diseases, etc., As. 6 per phial. Postage extra. Good commission to wholesale buyers.

GIRISH CHANDRA SEN.
General Order Supplier.
22, Joy Mitter's Street, CALCUTTA B.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading detail Rs. 8. Information required date of birth and time (year month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to: B R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

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Seasoned Walnut wood carved furniture in unique designs excellent workmanship. Writing tables, chairs, Tea tables card tables, screens, side boards, dining room sets, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Tea Trays, etc.; Also Hall marked Silver ware and interesting Papier Machie

PRICE LIST FREE.

Photograph to choose designs by V.P.P.

HABIBJOO & SONS.

STATE WOOD CARVERS & JEWELLERS,
3rd Bridge, Srinagar, KASHMIR.

Feed your Nerves and Brain

WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH
VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3.

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS
RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

OXIDAZE TABLETS

For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE Co., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents :—
T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
36 *Church Gate Street*,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Literature and Sample free to Medical Profession on request.

---

7 Reasons

Why Conklin is so very popular :—

1 It is always clean
2 It never Leaks
3 It never smears Your hand
4 It is ever ready for instant use
5 It is made to suit your hand
6 It takes a moment to clean
7 It is very economical.

You should have a CONKLIN—
Self-filling fountain pen. *Send for it*

Bhimji Jayraj & Co..
305 Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

TAKE A PEG OF

Mitchell's

OLLD HEATHER DEW

Scotch Whisky

THIS EVENING—

dont gulp it down. Sip it Slowly—That's the way of testing the true value of your drink.

Test Mitchell's this Way—You will find it the best and perfect Whisky.

You can get Mitchells at your bar—ask for it, This evening.

Sole Agents

Bhimji Jayraj Co.
305, Chowpatty—BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

"Rover" 1920-5 seater

THE POPULAR CAR.

We have received a consignment of Rovers. There's a big demand for these.

Place Your Order NOW
and save disappointment.

Rs. 11,500 Net.

We Stock—
All Motor accessories, Ford parts, etc.,
—VERY LOW PRICES—

Mofussil Orders are carefully and promptly handled by experienced men.

British Automobile Co.
—Everything for the Motor—
Hughes Road— BOMBAY
Telegrams: "Worship."

AAS.

ASTHMOL

If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.

We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.

Stockists :—

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD.

Agents :—

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
9, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 1… …AY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH … COMPANIES. BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex-Officio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company), Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Gulf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General commercial subjects. Prospectus on application, 80, Esplanade Road. 4292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati and accounts, also a typist. Apply with testimonials to MALAVIYA BROS. & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 4[illegible]

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES in Arts and Science. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, Edward English School, Amod, (Dist. Broach). 4317

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MECHANIC for Typewriters. Apply sharp to Box No. 984, [illegible] "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

WANTED [illegible] NT to [illegible]ied and [illegible] preferred. "Bombay 4331

[illegible]IVER for Ford [illegible]pply SUPERINTENDENT, THE TATA [illegible]WER SUPPLY CO., [illegible]arel. 4330

[illegible]RIAN for Hosiery, Hardwery, Sundries, etc. Only [illegible]nced and influential men [illegible] Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., [illegible]ronicle." 4320

[illegible]—An experienced GUJARATI [illegible]OUNTANT, knowing English. [illegible] competent persons need apply. [illegible] salary offered. Apply Box No. 986, Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4337

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST Apply sharp with testimonials stating speed and salary expected, Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4307

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—WANTED One B. Com. Salary Rs. 180 with good prospects or one Commerce Instructor (Allahabad Diploma) Rs. 105 to Rs. 150. Details on aplication to the PRINCIPAL. 4275

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or LL. B., starting salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4287

WANTED—A DRAWING OFFICE TRACER, particularly for structural steel work and machinery. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to the MANAGER, Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4297

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for a Mofussil High School. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

WANTED—MATRICULATED or NON-MATRIC hard working CLERKS for Sundry Office work. Time 8 a.m., to 6 p.m,. Apply Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4270

WANTED—Well-educated, intelligent and capable men, all over India, on good salary for business-educational work. Please apply to B. I. BHUTT, M.A., B. Com. Cantonement, Rajkot. 4329

WANTED—An accomplished GOVERNESS of cheerful disposition and fond of Children to teach a girl of seven. Pay according to qualificatiosn. Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4212

WANTED—ASSISTANT CLERKS, knowing typewriting and stores clerk. Salary according to qualifications, only experienced men need apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent Receiving Station, THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY Co., Ltd., Lalwadi, P. O. Parel. 4321

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

WANTED.

WANTED—One new Seam BOILER size 30 x 8 presser 160 to 180 lbs. or size 30 x 7½, pressure 180 lbs. ready or coming and one Willow machine and one Bonda machine new or second hand in working order, Write with particulars. MANOR MILL, Nadiad. 4223

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Roving FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1900. Inspection on the spot. Apply sharp to THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

TO BE LET.

DELAY— DISAPPOINTMENT— HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW a Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY two Urdu knowing SCIENCE GRADUATES or experienced SCIENCE UNDER-GRADUATES, one for Chemistry and one for Physics, as Laboratory Assistants for Osmania University College, Hyderabad, Deccan, on salary, O. S. Rs. 125—5—200. Government pensionable employment. Applications with testimonials must reach PRINCIPAL before 30th August, 1920. 4296

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Auction of 6 plots previously announced for Monday August 30th is POSTPONED.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector of Poona.

4295

NOTICE.

WANTED—For service as Dairy and Cattle Yard OVERSEERS on Government Military Dairy Kirkee, men with good education. Pay Rs. 60 per month and free quarters. Good prospects to intelligent [illegible].—Graduates from Agricultural, Veterinary College preferred. Apply with copies testimonials and stating previous experience to the MANAGER GOVT. MILITARY DAIRY, Kirkee, District Poona. 7274

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SUNDAY, the 12th September daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Conservators Office.

(Sd.) M. AKHTAR ALI KHAN, B.A.
4124 Conservator of Forests.

PRIZE RS. 500

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST the BLUE DIAMOND of his ring, weighing about 5 ratis, palcha in appearance, on the Poona Race Course Ground, near the first class stand or thereabouts on Saturday, the 14th August, 1920, at about 4-30 p.m., and he offers a prize of Rs. 500 to one who will deliver it to him or furnish certain information of its having been found by some one with name and address of the latter and give all necessary help in obtaining the same from him.

DULICHAND DALMIA,
566 88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
4263

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES SEVEN, ANNAS EIGHT PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting of the Directors held on the 15th day of July 1920 a Call of Rupees [illegible]annas 8 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid the 1st day of November 1920 at the Head Office of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, or at any of the following Branches:—

Sub-branches:—Shroff Bazaar (Sha[illegible] Memon Street) Share Bazaar (Apollo Street).
CALCUTTA: (28, Dalhousie Square).
Sub-branch:—Bara Bazaar.
CAWNPORE,.
Sub-branch:—Chandausi.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
LUCKNOW.
Sub-branch:—Hathras.
MADRAS, (9, Popham's Broadway).
RANGOON

and that interest at the rate of nine centum per annum will be charged on amounts not paid on the due date from such date date of payment. The payments in respect of this Call will only be accepted if the amount covers the Call due on all the Shares of which members are registered as holders on the 12th day of September 1920 and upon production of the Notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholder not having received this Notice by the 15th day of October 1920 should immediately communicate with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Share Transfer Department Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, when a duplicate will be issued.

All remittances must be made in Government Currency Notes, or by cheques or Bankers' drafts payable in Bombay free of charge. Payments by Money Order cannot be accepted and will be returned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of September to the 30th day of September 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
R. H. PARKER.
Secretary.
16th. July, 1920 2662

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION are considering the advisability of appointing a whole time officer to supervise a scheme regarding the reorganisation of the City's Milk Supply. Applicants for the post must have practical experience in connection with the milk trade, Dairy Farm work and cattle breeding. They must be well-educated and the possession of the technical degree will be a qualification. The starting pay will be in accordance with the experience and qualifications, but will probably not be less than Rs. 700 per month, plus an allowance for travelling.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him before the 30th September, 1920, and state in full the educational qualifications and past experience of the applicant. Particular consideration will be given to the case of applicants who have previous experience in connection with Dairy Farms, etc., in India.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4284

ANGLO [illegible]

TEN[illegible]
O[illegible]
stores, [illegible]ew
[illegible] etc.,
List of [illegible] supplied
on writte[illegible] payment of a
fee of Rs. [illegible]signed.
The Man[illegible]tis do not bind themselves to ac[illegible]he lowest or any tenders.
Tenders s[illegible]uld reach this Office on or before the 25th of August 1920.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LTD.,
Managing Agents,
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 18th August, 1920. 4322

NOTICE.

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Genova via Marseilles on the 23rd August 1920 from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13 at 3 p.m.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage to the above shed on Sunday, the 22nd instant before 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the passengers will take place at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
4312

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS will be received by the undersigned till 25th instant for one 45—50 H.-P., six-seater Mercedes touring Car, richly upholstered very little used and maintained in excellent condition under European supervision. The Car will be seen in Bombay also, at Jayamahal Palace Nepean Sea Road, from about 14th instant For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY.
Garage Assistant.
Palace Garage Office,
Baroda, 1st August, 1920. 3028

WANTED.

An L. C. E. or B. E. with special knowledge in mechanical Engineering for the post of the Chief Officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applicants should be willing to serve at least for five years and submit their applications with testimonials of having got administrative capacity before the 15th November, 1920. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of Government. The application should necessarily give the following particulars:—

(1) Present employment whether permanent or temporary. (2) Present pay. (3) Period of service put in. (4) Caste. (5) age. (6) Whether experienced in Municipal service.

P. A. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur 12-8-1920. 4294

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 27th day of August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. as directors to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by otation but who are eligible for relection.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of August, 1920, to the 6th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Aug., 1920. 4182

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47434 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 14th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
14k, Hummum Street, Fort.
4214

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katu[illegible] is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

[illegible]TICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS LTD.

THE MANAGING AGENTS beg to announce that the company has purchased the mills known as the Rajkot State Mills at Rajkot and the same are being worked by them on and from the 15th July, 1920.

They request all enquiries regarding the manufactures of the mills may be addressed direct to the undersigned.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
2nd Floor, Sri Krishna Bldg.,
Hornby Road, Fort.
4328

NOTICE.

MY RECEIPT of 25 shares in Apollo Mills, Ltd., Share numbers 7671 to 7695 have been LOST or MISLAID. So the Public are humbly requested to bring them to the owner if they found them and oblige.

Address:—
UMER HAJI ADAM,
Memon Mohola,
Kambekar Street, Patel Market,
First Floor, Bombay.
4326

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS 1921.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE next Admission Examination and the Pravesika Pariksha of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1920.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA.
4340 Registrar-in-Charge.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that Passes of Admission to the Ballard Pier Station Wharf to meet passengers arriving or departing by Steamers are obtainable free on application being made at the office of the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Fort Street.

A. E. PINSENT.
4342 Ag. Manager.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 18, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY the 31st August, 1920, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To received and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1920. 4341

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1920, at 12 Noon for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and transacting such business as under the provision of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

By Order of the Board.
GHOSH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated Calcutta,
The 8th August, 1920.
4323

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTINENTAL TRADING CORPORATION.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, and held at 314, Hornby Road, on the 24th day of July, 1920, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said company, also duly convened, and held at the same place on the 10th day of August 1920, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution viz.:—That pursuant to terms of settlement arrived at in High Court Suits Nos. 1278 or 1920, No. 1237 of 1920, No. 1238 of 1920 and No. 1433 of 1920 the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act and that Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator, without remuneration for the purpose of winding up the said Company and that in such winding up the said Liquidator shall complay with, observe and carry out the said terms of settlement above referred to.

J. D. JENKINS.
Chairman.
17-8-1920.
H. SULEMAN.
4333

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE COVER COMPETITION.

IN response to advertisement No. 58, dated the 11th June, 1920, asking for designs for a cover for the Company's Time Table and Guide, three hundred and forty-six designs were submitted.

The Agent invited Mr. Gaganendra Nath Tagore to inspect the designs and to give his opinion as to the best submitted. Mr. Tagore kindly consented to judge in the competition, and on his recommendation the Agent has decided to award the prize of Rs. 300, offered by the Railway Company, to a design sent in by

Miss P. M. S. BURTON,
"West View,"
Ranikhet.

In the opinion of Mr. Tagore, the next best design was one also sent by the same lady the third place being given to a design submitted by Mr. C. A. Bibra of Calcutta.

By Order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager,
No. 82,
Genl. Traffic Manager's Office,
Calcutta, 16th August, 1920. 4334

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public and particularly the Shareholders of THE PHOENIX TAXI and TRANSPORT SERVICE, LD. are hereby informed that our client Mr. HENRY BENJAMIN WADDINGTON, who was appointed the Chief Engineer of The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ld., and was also a partner in the firm of Shaw Waddington has given notice to sever his connection from the firm of Messrs. Shaw Waddington, the Managing Agents of The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ld., from the first day of September, 1920, and the said Managing Agency shall be carried on by Mr. Chhotalal Hurkisondas Shah alone under the name and style of Messrs. SHAW & CO.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1920.

PATELL& EZEKIEL,
Attorneys for Mr. H. B. Waddington.
4301

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

[illegible]edition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR TRICUMJI MARRIED, a Cloth Merchant late of Mangrol Hindu Bania Inhabitant ..... Deceased. KALLIANJI HIRACHAND, the duly constituted attorney of Jivibai, widow of Damodar Tricumji, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
4336 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA,. Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others, Defendants.

8 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceasrd of Nasik Road, Deolali,
8 (b) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate which the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a writtten statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING,
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.
k 4185

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the local Newspapers over the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at the instance of Ranchhoddas Lowji of 7 cases and at the instance of Kanji Khodiads of 3 cases respectively of Striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches on account and at the risk of our client Mr. Ajijuddin Bassiruddin, NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that our client the said Ajijuddin Bassiruddin is not liable to take delivery and pay for the said goods as they were not tendered in time according to the terms of the respective contracts under which he has contracted to purchase the same. Our client is not therefore liable for the consequences for the said sale.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA, & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ajijuddin Bassiruddin.
4313

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CASSUM HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Bai FATMABAI (alias) FAMOOBAI, widow of Ahmed Ismail Surti.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground rent Tenure together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipoora 4th lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3709, New No. 10416, Old Survey No. 3290 and New Survey No. 6019, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1374 and Street No. 54 and bounded, on the East by the propery of Rajunna Istari Poonjar, on the West by the property of Cassumbhai, on the North by the said Kamatipura 4th St. and on the South by the Sweepers passage.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 19th day of August, 1920.
4339

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re: IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT IX. OF 1899.

SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI, a firm doing business as Cotton Brokers at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Applicants.
vs.
POONJABHAI JASRAJ & CO., a firm doing business as Merchants at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Respondents.

To,
BHUDERBHAI MANJI, ESQUIRE,
SIR,

TAKE NOTICE that a Chamber Summons has been taken out by the applicants abovenamed on the 10th day of June, 1920, for leave under Order XXI Rule 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure to execute the award made on the 10th day of May, 1920, by Mr. G. A. Grant umpire and filed in this Hon'ble Court inter alia against you as one of the partners in the firm of Poonjabhai Jasraj & Co., abovenamed and that SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, 1920, has been fixed for hearing of the said Chamber Summons in Chambers.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1920.

MEHTA, LALJI & CO.,
4332 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with the Codicil thereto of Bai KABUBAI, alias RATANBAI alias PREMAVAHU, daughter of Thaker Khimji Ramdas Morarji and widow of Thaker Waghji Dwarkadas Tokersi, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased. DEVJI WAGHJI KOREJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
4335 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 20TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1920, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.) at the show rooms in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc. comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest rich glass, porcelain, plated-ware, table cutlery, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys handsome cabinets, rich carpets, Hanuilou's sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes 14 a.c. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass, electric gas chandelisers bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, table covers, table linens, cutlery, crockery, glassware, brief size, Remington typewriter copper and aluminium utensils, etc., THE PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH INDIA ENGINEERS CLUB and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS CHINESE SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 21st day of August 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Phoolchand Premji at his shop at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ex. S. S. BURMA MARU.

P & Co., Excelsior Bombay—100 bags Chinese Sugar.

EX S S "DILVARA."

Granulated A Made in Hongkong: Sassoon, Bombay:—150 Bags Chinese Sugar.

The above goods are lying at the Bonded ware house and will be sold on delivery orders. Terms deposit 25 per ctnt. and delivery within 3 days.

Auction Sale of valuable Bungalow known as "Dossa Villa" at Deolali behind Coronation Hotel, by order of the Owners will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers in Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Aug. 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR BICYCLE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One twine cylinder motor bicycle with side car calthrope make Japanese Engine in excellent working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES STRIPED FANCY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Runchordas Lavji and on account and at the risk of Azizudin Basirudin.

7 Packages striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES STRIPED FANCY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of Azizudin Basirudin.

3 Packages Striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF WEARING APPARELS, Etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General and the Administrator of the estate and effects of late Lt. W. O. Russell, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Flannel trousers, grey suits, sporting jackets, towels, socks, collars, benches, holdall, boots, shoes, soft collars, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

In Weekly Sale, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

1 Ford Motor Car in perfect running order only used by the owner for six months.

1 Rover Motor Cycle with side car in perfect running order.

1 Swift Motor Car No. 4703, 4-Cylinder 20 H.-P. Boch Magneto, 5 seaters in perfect running order.

FURNITURES.

On SUNDAY, 22nd instant Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the artistic designs furnitures at Gowalia Talao Khalk-dina Terrace belonging to Meherji Khursedji Esq.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their sale Rooms the shares in the following concerns:—

50 The Union Bank, 23 Anglo-India S. N. Co., Ltd., 45 Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., 10, National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Moola Oil Co., Ltd., 20 Oriental Oil Co., Ltd., 10 Malbar Forest and Rubber Co., 20 Bombay Malabar Forest Produce Co., 20, Krishna Weaving Mills, 5 Asian Commercial assurance Co. Gaekwar Industrial Co., Ltd.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2284 of 1919 (Padamsey Rattansi Ranji versus (1) Gordhandas Cursondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshottam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Luxmidas Bhimji, (7) Messrs. Cawasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damoder Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods at the risk and on account of the parties concerned THIS DAY FRIDAY the 20th August 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop bearing Nos. 155-156, Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi.

About 300 pieces Turkey red (Kusumba) No. 9145, 9150, 9245, 9250, 9345, 9350, 1001, 2002 100, 200, Clock and Monkey, Gofan, Devi, Parri, Chairs, Cunio, etc.

1 case Turkey red (Kasumba).

About 82 pieces colour shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as gold wrist watches gold watch, chain, buttons silver watches 2 metal watches, 2 cases Press Copy book.

On account of the Underwriters:—

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office higram.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 fine beautiful water riding ware, fast, well trained without any vice.

1 handsome light English built Lady's buggy in very good order, and comfortable.

1 Swift No. 4708, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Bosch Magneto, with hood and screen in perfect running order.

By order of Mr. Mahomedally Bhanjibhai and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. A. G. Bengaliwala and Co.:—

1 second-hand steel wheel rubber tyred glass-fronted brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF SOAP AND RICE.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hearsh Vaidya and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. E. R. Abdul Hussein and Co:—

10 cases soap, ex. "Peking Maru."
20 cases soap ex. "Kimi Maru."

On account and risk of Gua Kaku Dewraj 50 bags of rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FACING THE SEA AT MAHIM.

On SUNDAY, the 19th September next at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner Solomon Meyers Esqr., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Morarji Goculdas Dewji, the following property:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax Fe.ure with the messuages tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 31902 square yards or thereabouts by the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 503 New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4694 (1) 4694 (2) 4695 and 4696 Street Nos. 4694 (1) 4694 (2) 4695 nad 4696 Street Nos. 24, 24a, 25 and 26 and bounded on or towards the North by the Seashore on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road, and partly by a Nulla or passage, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherji Pallonji Contractor and on or towards the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUTCION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHOGALI MOHOLA, AT THE CORNER OF NULL BAZAR HAVING (7) SEVEN SHOPS.

On SUNDAY, the 5th September next at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following very valuable landed property having (7) seven shops.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla at the corner of Null Bazar, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 2577 New No. 9597 Old Survey No. 1705 and New Survey No. 917 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6219 (1) Street No. 189 and 201 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Yacoob Gopi on or towards the West by the said Ghoghari Moholla on or towards the North by Bora Street and on or towards the South by the property of Choonawala Abdereman Essa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th August 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 42, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3088.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO CONSISTING OF ABOUT 4276 BAGS, RICE WHEAT, DALL, GRAM, JOOWAR, VATANA ETC., LANDED EX. S. S. "AKBAR."

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Managing Agents, The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Coy. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bunder (Date Bunder) on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex. S.S. Akbar, on which general average has been declared:—about 4276 Bags Rice: Wheat: Joowar: Gram: Bajree. Dall: Grain: Vatana: Sugar etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board, of Industries and Munitions Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) in Salvation Army Building, at the Training School, Sankly Street Byculla, the following miscellaneous stores.

A large quantity of W. I. or G. I. Bends, stop cock iron and brass, W. I. or G. I. Coupl ings, W. I. or G. I. Checknuts, Nipples, Reducing Tees, nuts and bolts, cotton waste, steel rivets, tanks, empty drums, sulphuric ether, empty mobile tins, brass bars, steel bars round and flat, belting camelaeta, W. I. or G. I. Pipes, blacksmith tools, riveters tools, stocks and dyes, grinding stone and shaftings, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1920.

Remember
The "EMPIRE"
is all
BRITISH MADE.

The No. 2, Model
Costs Rs. **330** with metal case.

The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"INKSPOON"
Fits any Steel Pen Point
SILVER-PLATED NON-CORROSIVE

Any steel pen-point can be transformed instantly into an ideal fountain pen with M. M. "INKSPOON," enabling you to write 500-800 words with one dip of ink.

Avoids constant dipping and prevents ink-blots on book or paper—lasts indefinitely.

The cost is merely an anna per spoon but many Rupees worth of time and energy are saved; also improves one's writing A trial will convince you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sole Agents:—
Messrs. BILLIMORIA & Co.
Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants,
No. 121, Dhobitalao, and at
Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 19th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug. 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·00	33·57	17·98	52 32
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·08	38·90	17·72	58·52
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0·00	38·05	18·48	56· 5
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	38·50	21·30	60·62

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 19th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29,757	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.77	"
Extent of clouds say the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do.	77.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind	98 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.61	"
Do. do. year	34.89	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.03	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Date	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Still	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Still
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	20	m 3 19	16 2	20	m 8 58	19 6
		a 3 12a	25 1a		a 9 27	17 3
Sat.	21	m 4 7	15 3	21	m 9 44	20 7
		a 3 51a	24 11		a 10 14	18 4
Sun.	22	m 5 0	14 0	22	m 10 53	21 8
		a 4 4a	24 1		a 11 18a	18 11
Mon.	23	m 6 28	12 2	23	0 48a	21 8
		a 5 47a	23 6			
Tues.	24	m 8 3	12 5	24	m 0 29	19 1
		a 7 0a	23 5		a 1 34a	21 3
Wed.	25	m 9 6	12 1	25	m 1 34	18 10
		a 8 24a	13 11		a 2a	20 7
Thur.	26	m 2 34	27 2	26	m 8 17	18 3
		a 2 36a	27 0		a 8 48a	16 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.50in of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab. Nights temperature is in moderate defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi and Mount Abu. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur; night temperature is lower than usual in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa. Day temperature continues above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore reports 0.49in, Saugor 0.95in, Hoshangabad 0.15in, Amraoti 1.12in, Nagpur 1.25in, Chanda 0.24in and Raipur 0.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Chanda. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal.

The Konkan.—Light rain has been nearly general in the south Konkan. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.35in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened slightly and rainfall has extended in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the south Konkan, the Madras Deccan and the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the north Bombay Deccan, on the coast and in the north Punjab. Day temperature is low in Mysore and southeast Madras but remains high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th August, 1920.

The monsoon is weak except in north-east India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local in Burma, Bihar, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon two inches; Myitkyina one; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji nine; Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Burdwan one and a half; Berhampore, Mymensingh one; Dinajpur two; Jalpaiguri three, Purnea one and a half Seoni a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 19th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.	Rainy days. 8 hrs.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (18th)	97.6	81.0	..			—0.01
Jask	94	80.5	81			—1.05
Muskat	..	..	..			..
Do. ( )	..	..	..			..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..			..
Rawalpindi	90.7	67.8	73	1.50	9.52	—7.01
Lahore	98.8	80.5	68	..	7.06	—3.41
Hissar	101.4	79.6	55	..	4.48	—3.41
Ambala	97.6	79.0	57	..	10.95	—5....
Delhi	98.0	80.2	62	..	20.61	+4.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.8	79.2	60	..	17.42	+1.41
Mainpuri	99.0	78.8	65	..	17.93	+2.97
Jhansi	96.2	76.8	75	..	15.89	—7.96
Cawnpore	97.8	80.1	69	..	20.06	0
Allahabad	97.4	81.2	69	..	30.40	+6.94
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.8	80.4	65	..	1.45	—0.58
Karachi	84.0	79.1	83	..	6.53	—4.79
Abner	97.8	74.4	77	..	18.78	+0.76
Jaipur	96.8	3.0	68	..	20.4	+13.00
Kotah	98.8	76.6	68	..	18.61	+1.64
Mount Abu	74.4	61.4	91	..	31.19	—9.33
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.7	75.2	78	..	10.40	—0.28
Dwarka	88.7	76.4	78	..	9.02	—1.31
Veraval	84.9	76.2	93	0.05	17.15	+4.12
Rajkot	86.0	74.6	91	..	10.94	—.07
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	75.8	76	0.04	19.00	+4.7
Surat	88.6	76.0	85	..	32.0	—....
Ahmedabad	94.9	76.9	76	..	8.50	—3.47
Deesa	91.7	75.8	79	..	12.0	—3.87
Neemuch	87.9	72.6	82	..	24.44	+1.38
Indore	87.1	70.4	86	..	20.99	+0.98
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	74.9	92	0.49	23.69	—13.34
Saugor	90.0	72.8	82	0.95	29.77	+0.22
Hoshangabad	90.8	74.4	89	0.15	16.56	—10.08
Khandwa	92.6	73.8	76	..	17.89	—0....
Akola	96.0	76.3	92	..	7.49	—1.80
Amraoti	94.6	74.5	93	1.12	10.80	—3.86
Nagpur	92.6	74.0	86	1.25	19.96	—7.93
Chanda	90.6	74.2	89	0.24	19.32	—1.60
Raipur	90.4	74.7	88	0.56	22.67	—5.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.0	80	..	38.57	—19.55
Ratnagiri	84.8	75.4	74	..	48.70	—30.06
Marmugoa	88.4	75.6	90	0.09	59.22	—14.31
Karwar	84.0	76.8	96	0.13	61.70	—29.49
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	72.2	72	..	4.45	—7.02
Ahmednagar	87.7	69.4	81	0.25	9.21	—1.19
Poona	88.0	69.4	79	..	12.13	—3.02
Sholapur	88.0	71.8	72	..	5.02	—0.04
Kilpur	86.6	69.5	88	..	6.38	—0.73
Belgaum	80.1	65.9	87	..	27.00	+5.12
Aurangabad	88.6	71.0	75	0.07	4.06	—11.07
Nizamabad (Indr).	90.9	74.1	84	..	15.24	—3.44
Hyderabad	91.2	74.8	83	..	12.02	—8.27
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.1	72.9	91	0.59	92.51	+3.00
Calicut	80.4	73.9	97	0.55	97.24	+20.41
Cochin	80.7	72.1	89	0.01	77.46	+17.16
Colombo	85.3	77.0	84	..	20.42	+0.20
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	75.7	85	1.25	9.59	—5.58
Bellary	93.5	74.6	80	1.50	4.19	—1.08
Cuddapah	92.3	72.1	80	0.73	7.52	—2.80
Madras	88.7	79.0	71	0.07	4.49	—4.67
Bangalore	78.3	66.8	88	0.18	6.89	—3.38
Coimbatore	86.7	71.1	79	..	3.23	—0.69
Trivandrum	84.1	76.9	79	..	1.22	—3.18
Nungambakam	91.6	76.5	72	0.08	2.2..	—8.20

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th August 1920 was 29.959 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

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Manufacturing Chemist,
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

August 19.

S S Mandala, Swanson, London.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, Karachi.
S S Coconada, Grace, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Nankin, Manley, China and Japan.
S S Lightning, Partridge, Busreh.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Aden and Masowa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chanda for London.
Steamer Chindwara for Karachi.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 130 passengers.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chanda, 3,960 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2,162 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Nankin:—The P and O S N Company's China mail steamer Nankin, 4,[illegible] Captain G Manley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lightning:—The [illegible] Company's steamer Lightning 2,133 [illegible] H Partridge, will sail to-day [illegible] harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Heim:—F F Campbell Company's steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain [illegible] Erikson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,462 tons, Captain A Constantine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden and Masowa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultana:—The S S Sultana left Liverpool on the evening of the 14th.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, which left Bombay on 17th July, arrived at Kobe on the 16th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 19th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Saigon Maru	Kobe	21-8	O S Kaisha
B Kamenitz			
Podalsk	Hull	N F	W & A G & Co
C/R Degra	N F	23-8	T M & Co
H Kumari Hamo	..ncut	23-8	K N & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M & Co
O War Guta	P Gulf	21-8	M & Co
P Hartmore	Hull	20-8	T M & Co
Outside—			
Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	M Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	Karachi	21-8	K N & Co
Indrawati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	Marmagoa	18-8	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ferrara	Abadan	24-8	S W & Co
2 C Durham	Marmagoa	21-8	K N & Co
4 Barala	Basra	24-8	M & Co
6 Fratel			
Bandiera	Genoa	25-8	Italiana
7 Hampur	Coast Port	14-8	J & C N Co
8 Vigo	Hull	N F	F & C
9 Burma Maru	Kobe	23-8	O S Kaisha
14 Lhasa	Karachi	20-8	M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nowshera	Calcutta	23-8	M & Co
2 Sirsa	Calcutta	19-8	M & Co
3 Chanda	London	N F	M & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5 Ula	Liverpool	N F	M & Co
6 Chindwara	N F	N F	M & Co
7 Australia	Karachi	N F	M & Co
8 C London	Liverpool	N F	M & Co
10 Rio Negro	Leith	18-8	K N & Co
11 Gambiera	Calcutta	21-8	R I M
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	M & Co
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	23-8	T M & Co
14 Mantua	London	21-8	M & Co

Jetty End

Varela	Basra	27-8	M & Co
Offside—			
15 Warora	N F	N F	M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Eduard Woermann		19-8	W & A G & Co

MERRYWETHER DRY DOCK.

4 Coal Elevators		13-3	B Bomanji & Co

EXPORTS

August 19.

S S Mantua for London—40 cwt Ishmawa H Dhanji and Co., 10 bales carpets 2 cases furs T Arbaud and Co.

S S Chanda for London—75 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M Shamji, 60 cwt deer horns 350 cwt buffalo horns J M Rehimtoola, 260 cwt buffalo horns G S Rehimtoola, 337 c

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	Nil
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	...
Mid. Americans Spot	27.28
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	71.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) — Oct.	29.70
Jan.	28.08
Mar.	27.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	28.80
Jan.	22.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	23.55—57
Sept.	22.75—49
Oct.	22.12—16
Nov.	21.52—36
Dec.	21.03—35
Jan.	20.88—38
Feb.	20.62—15
March	20.34—33
April.	20.16—31
May	19.94—32
June	19.74—32
July	19.54—31

Tone:—Quiet steady.
Manchester Market:—Unsettled.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	23.75—9
Oct.	22.10—2
Jan.	20.25—3
Mar.	20.31—3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th

M.G. Bengal Good	9.00
" " Fully Good	9.75
" " Fine	10.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.00
" " Fully Good	16.00
" " Fine	19.00
" Broach Good M.G.	19.10
" " " "	19.60
" " " "	20.10
" Scinde Good	8.82
" " Fully Good	9.57
" " Fine	10.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.58— 7
" " Jan.	27.95— 8
" " Mar.	27.65—17
Tone:—Firm.	
Spot Cotton at New York	36.00—50
" Orleans	34.00—50
Futures at New Orleans July	28.70— 1
" Oct.	27.60—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	3.64.00
Silver Commercial Bars	69¼
U. S. Mixed Refined	97½
Do. Foreign	

New York, Aug. 18th.

Futures at New York Oct.	28.75+17
" " " Jan.	27.22—73
" " " Mar.	27.00—65

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 17th.

Rentes 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	58 3/4
" 2 months hence	60
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	114
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/10½

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Aug. 19.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 446 for Fully Good Broach August, fluctuated between Rs. 446 and Rs. 447, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 446½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 444, advanced to Rs. 446½ and closed at Rs. 445.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	Aug.		445
Fully Good Bengal	September		210
Fine Oomras	September		258
Good Southerns	Aug.		452
" "	Sept.-Oct.		428

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 19TH AUG. 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	218
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	446
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	257

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	245	220	195	Ready.
M.G. Stud-Punjab	...	245	220	195	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2.	303	288	228	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	395	360	330	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	360	325	290	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	...	470	450	435	"
M.G. P. Americans	...	...	...	...	...	"
Raw G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Aug. 1920.

Cotton	4,200 bales.
Wheat	5,502 Cwts.
Linseed	4,527 "
Rape, etc.	2,204 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	255 "
Groundnuts	289 "
Castorseed	1,799 "
Rice	1,102 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	10,120 "
Mowrasseed	191 "
Gram	187 "
Juwar	348 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	398 "
Bajree	2,096 "
Coal	9,131 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 19.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23/8/6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 110/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10¼.
D. D. on London 1/10 5/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/11½.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 440.
3 M/st D.A. Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dol. 3.63¾.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.20

London Silver spot D. 60/8.
London Silver forward D. 60/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 86.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed fairly steady.
The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,780, Alliance Cotton 415, By. Cotton 1,280, By. Dyeing 3,600, Bradbury 810, Century 1,280, Cent. India 5,480, Colaba Land 3,230, Coorla 2,875, Crescent 722/8, Currimbhoy 1,345, David 1,827/8, Ed. Sassoon 720, Fazulbhoy 1,820, Finlay 1,425, Ind. Bleaching 240, Ind. Malwa 630, Jamshed Mfg. 365, Kastoorchand 2,300, Kohinoor 3,990, Luxmi Cotton 3,500, Madhavrao Scindia 415, Madhowji 4,225, Mathuradas 1,250 xrt., M. Petit 5,300, Meyer Sassoon 415 N, Morarji 6,100 N, New Great 1,045, New City 945, Pabani 630 N, Pearls 1,315, Phoenix 1,130, Premier 237/8, Shapurji 435, Sholapur 15,500, Simplex 925, Standard 3,240, Swan 1,455, Swadeshi 5,580, Tata Mill 2,425.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 900, Alcock 885, By. Burma 740 xd., By. Burma N. I. 250 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 17/8, By. Tramways 940, By. Steam 480, Bundi Cement 45, Ind. Cement 465, Katni Ord. 250, Katni Defd. 1,325, New India Ins. 11 pr, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord 150/4, Tata Defd 905, Tata Hydro 1,075, Tata Oil 307/8, Scindia Steam -/12/- pr, Tata Bank 37.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104, Ahd. Prantij 555, Cent. Prov. Rly. 91, Dhond Baramati 75, Guzerat 73 xd., Hoshiarpur 67, Mandhra Bhon 58 xd., Sialkote 70 xd., Sindh Lt. Rly. 125 xd., Upper Sindh 82 xd., Tapti Valley 577/8.

GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

The Statutory Meeting of the Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company at Baroda on Saturday the 7th instant. In absence of the Chairman of the Board of Director, Mr. C. E. Randle presided at the meeting, and before moving the the adoption of the Report and audited Balance Sheet, read the speech which the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, intended to deliver at the meeting giving a short account of the work that was done by the Directors till now and stating that the investigations and report made by the Tata Engineering Co., Ltd., show that large quantities of raw materials of the quality required for the manufacture of Soda Salts are available in the Kodinar District of the Baroda State and in their opinion it is a very suitable place for putting up Alkali Works and commands a good position from which it would be possible to ship the finished products at a very low cost to almost all parts of India and abroad. They consider the Scheme a promising one and estimate a good percentage of profit even on the basis of pre-war selling prices and present day cost of production. Regarding the Oil Mill after careful consideration of all the circumstances, it is decided to locate it in Bombay and negotiations for the acquisition of land have been commenced. The Report and audited Statement of Capital Accounts upto 30th June 1920 sent to Shareholders of the Company was read and unanimously passed.

GOBHAI KARANJIA LTD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Gobhai Karanjia, Limited, was held on Wednesday the 17th instant, when the director's report for the six months ending 23rd April was presented. Mr. Karanjia in presenting the report said: Gentlemen, The Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss a/c for the six months ending 23rd April 1920 have been circulated amongst you and with your permission I shall take them as read.

The Company was registered on the 10th of November last. For the first three months normal conditions prevailed in China and Japan and our business during the period resulted in very handsome profits. Then came a slump in the Japan Market followed by a financial crisis unprecedented in the Commercial history of Japan. This and the fall in China exchange reduced our profits for the next three months. It is a great source of gratification to the Directors that notwithsanding these adverse factors, the Company has been able to make a nett profit of Rs. 1,01,795-7-10 which works out at about 20 per cent. on the average paid up Capital of the Company. You will be glad to learn, gentlemen, that the Japan and Shanghai markets are now showing signs of improvement and the China and Japan exchange has also taken a favourable turn, we confidently hope to be in a position to place before you still more satisfactory results at the end of the next six months. During the recent crisis in Japan, there was a considerable fall in the prices of buildings, therefore your Directors secured by purchase for the company a building in Yokohama for the purposes of its business for one lakh yens. This transaction, your Directors are convinced is very advantageous to the Company.

Your Directors have also arranged to acquire properties at Masjid Bunder Road, which is a more central place for our business than the present premises now in the Company's occupation and they hope to improve the volume of business to a considerable extent after they remove to the new premises. I do no consider it desirable to lay before you the details of this transaction at this stage but your Directors will be very pleased to give full information regarding it in the next Report."

The Directors report was then passed.

It was further resolved that out of Rs. 64,786-3-10 available for distribution, a Dividend of Re. 1 per share, free of Income-Tax as recommended by the Directors on the 50,000 subscribed shares of the Company for the six months ending 23rd April 1920, be and is hereby declared payable on and after 1st day of September 1920 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 11th day of August 1920.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th August 1920 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 7; East Khandesh District 24; Thana District 8; Kolaba District 4; Belgaum District 20; Dharwar District 19; Bijapur District 4; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 150; Cutch State—Mundra 3; Total 239. Total corresponding week of 1919 90.

LECTURE ON GROWTH OF TRADE UNION IN MADRAS.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union today at 9 p.m. in the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, Parel when Mr. A. L. Ayyar bar-at-law, Madras will give a lecture on "The Growth of Trade Unions in Madras."

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE,

(*August* 19, 1920.)

Commandant W T Down is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 2nd August, 1920, vice Mr. J. M. Walker, appointed to act as temporary additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is authorised to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates, other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

With effect from the 21st June 1920, the appointment of Mr. R. B. Patel, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay, and Admiralty Registrar vice Mr. P. B. Malabari proceeded on leave is confirmed.

Vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave:—

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer, pending further orders.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Divan, on relief by Mr. H. K. Karpalani, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Collector of Ahmedabad, is granted, with effert from 23rd July, 1920, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. S. S. Deshpande, District Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Rajapur and Devgad Talukas of the Ratangiri District for a period of six months with effect from 1st November 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend David Jesudasa of the Kaarese Evangelical Mission.

The services of he Rev. Dr. R. F. S. McKelvie, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 9th August, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may hand over charge of his duties.

The Rev. D. S. Harper is appointed to act as Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), vice Rev. Dr. R. F. S. McKelvie.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories is appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Factories during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Whitaker, pending further orders.

Mr. F. H. Claridge, Inspector of Steam Boilers, is appointed to be ex officio additional Inspector of Factories within the whole of the Bombay Presidency from the 19th June, 1920, pending further orders. He has been authorized to exercise the full powers of an Inspector of Factories in such parts of the Presidency as the Collector of Bombay may assign to him.

Mr. John Wallace, C.E., is appointed to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission vice Mr. J. W. Mackison.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dickinson, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

On being relieved of his work in the Sukkur Barrage Projec District Mr. F. L. Gordon, Executive Engineer, is placed on Special Duty in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Project. His deputation will commence from the date he leaves Sind (viz. Thursday the 15th July, 1920) until he returns from the Government of India.

With effect from the 26th August, 1920, Mr. Ratilal Jivanlal Lakhia, LL.B., is appointed to be a Public Prosecutor in the Kaira District for a further term extending to the 30th September 1923. Mr. Lukhia will continue to be Second Assistant to the District Public Prosecutor, Kaira.

Mr. H. Campbell Bar-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, has been granted furlough without pay from 25th September, 1920, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it to end of May, 1921.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

TO BE IMPOSED ON SINJIWADA.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" published on Thursday, states:—

"Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the Dharallas of the village of Sinjiwada in the Matar taluka of the Kaira district renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said taluka for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890:—

(a) to direct the employment in the local area of the said village of additional police of the strength and cost hereinbelow set forth for a period of one year, and (b) to direct that the cost of such additional police is hereinbelow set forth shall be recovered by a rate charged per annum on the Dharallas of the said village:—

1 head constable, pay Rs. 29 per mensem, Rs. 348; House rent at Rs. 5 per mensem, Rs. 60; War and compensatory allowances at Rs. 7 per mensem, Rs. 84; Deputation allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem, Rs. 60; 10 constables (armed), pay Rs. 15.3 per mensem each, Rs. 1,836; House rent at Rs. 3 per mensem each, Rs. 360; War and compensatory allowances at Rs. 6 per mensem each, Rs. 720; Deputation allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem each, Rs. 600; Clothing charges at Rs. 10 per each annum for 1 head constable and 10 constables, Rs. 110; Pension contribution, 3/16th of pay, Rs. 409-8; Supervision charges, 6 per cent. of pay, Rs. 131; Lighting charges, Rs. 36. Total Rs. 4,754-8."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was rain in almost all districts of the Presidency, but it was not sufficient and more is still required in parts of almost all districts. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally. Germinated seedlings are in good condition except in parts of east Deccan and Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of rain. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	35 to 69
Gujarat	17 to 58
Konkan	42 to 47
Deccan	32 to 67
Karnatak	48 to 68

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhavdas Gokuldas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rus and G, Craigie B and Co, Part heard.
125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Killachand alias Killabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co, For postponement.
3663-19—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Essoofally and anr, Ragh N and Co.
1225-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1229-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1329-20—N C Dalal, Juvanmal Indumal a firm v Mathuradas Bhawandas a firm, Dharamsi and Co.
168-20—Jamsetji R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Varjivandas Hirji and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co.
724-80—Shroff and V, Nadirsha Hormusji Bomboat v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1108-20—Kanga and S, Dr Burjorji Sorabji Shroff v Gowrumiya Bapumiya Jaub and anr, Dastur and Co.
1158-20—Matubhai J and M, Iswarbai Jesingbhai v Motilal Kalidas Javeri, Bhai K and G.
279-20—Vachha and Co, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v Ratilal Chhaganlal, Forbes and Co.
3041-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.
1131-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Cl, Captain and V.
651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

C C 767-19—Mal M R and Co, Bhugwandas Netram a firm v Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ard H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1277-15—Matubhai J and M, Khimji Rhojraj v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors Ard H D and Co, Mulla and M, Part heard.
1278-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.
3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.
1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shamlal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.
1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3082-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithibai widow, Edg G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.
3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.
1528-19—Khandvalla and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and D.
1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chhaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.
1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, Bhimji and Co.
1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Dessai and Co a firm v Meghji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1612-19—Purnanand and Cl, C Nagardas Manilal a firm v Bhanji Hurji and Co a firm, Dikshit M and Co.
1550-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhowanidas v Chandunal Ghanshyamdas a firm, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

FOR DISMISSAL.

1228-18—Mulla and M, Ardeshir Cowasji Patil v Mahomedally Moosaji and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE

3449-19—Payne and Co, Vardhman Jatsi and Co a firm v Thakerseydas Shinsamal a firm, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

697-20—Soonderdas and Co, Pari Chunilal Amichand a firm v Khandu Hathibhai Kishoredas a firm, Sme B and Co, Part heard 26-7-20.

LONG CAUSES

443-19—Sunderdas and Co, Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsey and Co a firm v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd and anr, Judah and S.
3507-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam a firm v Kotiah Ellayya Balrajayya a firm, Raghavaya N and Co Not to be called on till 26-8-20.
3599-19—Vachha and Co, Damodar Devji v Jamnadas Motichand Purshotam and Co, Purshotamrai and Co.
479-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Champa v Kursetji Pestonji Vajifdar, N C Dalal.
2938-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Jamal Mahomedkhan Bushir Mahomedkhan and anr, Dubash and Co.
141-20—Bhai K and G, Esmail Devji v Gulamhussein Ebrahim Ganjawalla, Motichand and D.
183-20—M B Chothia, Ebrahim Fazal and Bogaanweri a firm v Nazirmahomed Hasanally Palywalla, I K Daduchanji.
345-20—Amin and D, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.
477-20—Payne and Co, Mitsui Bushan Kaisha Ltd v M Mohandas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
332-20—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirji and Co a firm v Dayal Lalji a firm, Jamsedji R and D.
665-20—Khandwalla and Co, Manilal Leher-chand v G G Kaperkar.
890-20—Mehta L and Co, Abdul Kadur Mahomedally v Taheralli Moolla Noorbhai and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
3656-19—Purnanand and Cl, Bai Maneckbai widow v Natwarlal Damodhardas & Co a firm and ors, Pandia and Co, N C Dalal.
669-20—Little and Co, J S Mody v Need and Co a firm, Shroff and Vachha.
1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cowasji Ayrton and anr v Pirosha Pallonji Arsiwalla Merwanji K and Co.
90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D. Counter-claim.
692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ebrahim Vahidina, Captain and Etc.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the very disappointing reply given by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to the Parsi deputation that waited on him at Ganeshkhind the other day, with reference to the proposed acquisition of land by Government, under the Land Acquisition Act, for the new Grant Road long-distance terminal station, I think I am justified in saying that the British Rulers of India, however excellent may be their intentions, and however unquestionable may be their sympathy for the poor, are incapable of comprehending the real wants and grievances of the people. Sir George Lloyd is undoubtedly one of the most sympathetic Governors we have had, and yet he has utterly failed to form the slightest conception of the unbearable hardships, miseries and privations that would be entailed upon more than ten thousand poor Indians by what I may call the Terminal Scheme. His Excellency has not been able to realise the gruesome fact that it would be absolutely impossible for the ten thousand people who would be displaced by the scheme, to find for love or money, accommodation in the City, suitable to their requirements, and that if Government persist in carrying out their scheme there would be no other alternative for them, but to refuse to budge an inch from their present quarters. Does the Government wish to teach the people to disobey its orders? Does the Government mean to say that it is not its duty to accept the scheme put fofward by Parsi engineers, even granting for argument's sake that it is a little less efficient than their own, if by so doing it could save untold miseries to thousands of people? In my humble opinion no better method could have been devised by Government for forcing upon the Indians living in the Bombay Presidency, the consciousness of their dependent position and the need for strenuous efforts to secure freedom and independence, than the notification issued by the Government proposing to unhouse thousands of Indians by one stroke of the pen. The terms of the notification are absolutely unparalleled in this or any other civilised country. In effect, it says that hundreds of houses will be demolished and thousands of its inmates will be unhoused, without any provision being previously made for their accommodation, at a time when there is house famine in the City. The notification stultifies the Rent Act of 1918. Until the recent reactionary policy of the Government of Bombay, as manifested by the said notification, Bombayites had believed that H. E. Sir George Lloyd always desired to protect the interests and further the welfare of the people of this Presidency. Unfortunately recent events have combined to undermine this belief to a very serious extent. I hope his Excellency will pardon me for my frank outspokenness. It can be asserted without the slightest fear of contradiction that those Indians render valuable service to Government, who fear not to criticise boldly and honestly the measures of the Government and lay before their rulers their just grievances and bring before them their actual wants. Courageous expression of opinion and independence of thought, so long as there is no sinister object underlying them, ought to be welcomed by Government.

The proposed Grant Road Terminal Station is a subject on which the attention of the people residing in the notified area has for some days past been fixed with universal anxiety, and for the Government's final decision upon which they are looking with the intensest interest and the most inexpressible dread. As India is treated at present, all the new schemes brought forward by Government, in the name of advancement and progress, simply resolve themselves into so many new arrangements for the wealthy Europeans and Indians, and so many new burdens on exhausted India. We do pray to our British Rulers, let us have housing schemes and all other kinds of beneficial public works, by all means, but let the poor also have their benefits, or talk not to a starving man of the pleasures of a fine dinner. Do not, in heaven's and honesty's name, talk to the poor of benefits which they do not receive, but have on the contrary to pay for, out of their own. In the interests of a large body of proletarians and middle class people residing at Grant Road, Tardeo and the surrounding localities it is highly desirable that our leading men of all communities should arise and make a united protest against the proposed scheme, in a perfectly constitutional manner. Constitutional agitation is an attempt to provide a system of checks on autocracy, official mystery and secrecy and unadvised undertakings. Such an agitation is likely to expose the dubious schemes of the official hierarchy. Under a foreign bureaucracy not responsible to the people themselves, the Indians form a nation of obedient automatons, yet to acquiesce in the wholesale destruction of houses for the greater convenience of a railway company, under the order of Government, would be surely an attitude of emasculated lethargy meriting the contemptuous pity of all self-respecting people of the world. There are members of the British Parliament who are ever anxious to know the true state of the country and if we sufficiently acquaint them with our grievances, they are sure to come forward to our help. The great desideratum of the moment is to send a Memorial to Parliament to represent to the British public our just and real grievances. Memorials sent in by meetings which represent all sections of the community will never prove unavailing. Mr Robert Knight justly remarked:—"It is light more than all else that is wanted to put an end to the Executive tyranny that is constantly shocking the moral sense, not only of the people but also of the great body of unofficial Englishmen in the country."—Yours etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

POST OFFICES.

A press communique states:—

Numbers are assigned to all the delivery post offices in th Town and Island of Bombay. The use of these numbers in addresses of letters and other articles facilitates sorting and expedites delivery, and the Post Office will be greatly obliged if the general public will arrange to have the delivery numbers prominently written on their letters.

2. The following is a list of delivery numbers of the several post offices in Bombay:—

Fort Bombay 1; Kalbadevi 2; Mandvi 3; Girgaon 4; Colaba 5; Malabar Hill 6; Grant Road 7; Byculla 8; Umarkhady 9; Mazagaon 10; Jacob Circle 11; Parel 12; Fergusson Road 13; Dadar 14; Sewri 15; Mahim 16; Dharavi 17; Warli 18; Matunga 19; Bandra 20.

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of **Horlick's Malted Milk** is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

KOKO HAIR

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE. Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.

Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement above after fourteen days' regular treatment.

KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

For Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 : From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 : From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 : From 6 months upwards

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, at Parel, 7 p.m.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture to women of Bombay, at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on "Women and National Duty", 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Boxing at the Attached Section Cinema, Colaba, 9-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails of August 5, expected to arrive at 2 p.m.

Commemoration of the 11th anniversary of the late Mr. K. Cama, Sukhadwala Bldg., Hornby Road, 6 p.m. Shams-ul-Ulma Dr J. J. Modi to preside.

Preliminary meeting of representative citizens at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Municipal Corporation Hall to consider the desirability of convening a public meeting through the Sheriff of Bombay, for expressing regret at the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak.

SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

Boxing at the Attached Section, Colaba.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: 4th Extra Meeting.

Public lecture by Prof. K. C. Pandya on the "Life work of late Prof. Gajjar at Zaverbhai Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 18th instant was 363.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Alternate route to Penang is now working all right.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 26th August 1920.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths on Thursday in the city of Bombay was 117 as against 153 on the corresponding day of last year and 76 in the year before last. There were two deaths and one attack from plague.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

As the above Society does not intend to go in for Government Grant for maintaining its schools, a dramaic performance of Gadkari's Punya Prabhav will be given by the Balwant Sangit Mandali, in its aid, on Monday August 23, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grant Road Victoria Theatre.

TO-DAY MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union will be held to-day (Friday) at Parbavdi, Parel, at 7 p.m. when certain resolutions will be passed on the question of the forthcoming Conference of Labourers at Igatpuri, to be held next month and delegates will be elected.

THANKS GIVING MASS.

The employees of the B. I. S. N. Company's Paint Shop at Mazagon offer a Thanksgiving High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in honour of Saint Rock on Sunday the 22nd instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon.

The Very Reverend Father M. Riklin, S. J., Principal of St. Xavier's High School, will preach on the occasion.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 19th August 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £66,200,000, Elsewhere £48,567,000, Total £114,767,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £578,000 Elsewhere £422,000, Total 1,000,000.

INDIAN CINEMA ART.

An interesting ceremony, in recognition of the Indian Cinema Art took place on the 13th instant at the Cinema Precious, when Mr. Chunilal Munim, the Managing Director of the Oriental Film Manufacturing Company and Mr. Deware, the photographer were presented with a large silver bowl and a gold medal respectively in recognition of the fine Film they had taken of the funeral procession of the late Mr. Tilak. Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court presided.

DR. CUNE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, a gathering will be held at the Institute, Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to commemorate the 11th Anniversary of the passing away of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, when the President Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, will preside.

The Sarrosh K. R. Cama Competitive Essay Prize will be awarded to Mr. J. C. Tavadia.

Dr. P. D. Gune, of Poona, will deliver a discourse on "Indian and Iranian Aryans, in the light of the Mitani records.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

The Statutory Meeting of the members of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited, was held on Thursday July 9th, at the registered office, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

The Right Hon. Lord Inchcape, (the chairman), presided, and in the course of his speech said:—Gentlemen,—"I am very glad to meet you to-day at the first meeting of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The report has been in your hands for some days, and if it is your wish, we will take it as read. As you are aware, the issued capital of the corporation is £2,500,000. A certain amount was payable on allotment, and that has been practically all paid. The remainder was payable on July 1, and that, too, has been practically all paid up. I think of the total of £2,500,000 only some £40,000 is outstanding. Some pople are out of town, some are abroad, and it may be that some do not like the Bank rate of 7 per cent., but those who have not paid their calls will be charged that rate until they pay. However, that is a very small matter.

COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

"Well, we have begun business. Premises, very nice premises, have been secured in the P. and O. offices in Leadenhall-street, and all our friends have rallied round us. Already we have a very satisfactory number of accounts. We are open to do business in a quiet and innoffensive way, and I have no doubt that as time goes on we shall have lots to do. We have secured a very efficient staff.

"The board have decided that the first financial year of the corporation shall end on September 30, 1921. That will embrace a period, not of 12 months only, but of about 15 months. We thought it would be better to carry on for 15 months, because we have really only begun operations within the last fortnight.

"I think we are in an extremely happy position in regard to all our friends, the other banks. We are associated with and have the benefit of the experience of, banks of standing with whom we are co-operating to our mutual advantage. They are all benefiting considerably by the P. and O. Banking Corporation having very large credit balances left with them, and I think everything will go happily. I do not know that I can add anything further, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask me. I now move the adoption of the statutory report.

Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Bt., formally seconded the motion, and, in the absence of questions, it was at once put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA

DR. SHROFF SUGGESTS REMEDIES.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Municipal Health Officer, delivered a public lecture on "Mosquitoes and Malaria," at the Sanitary Institute on Thursday evening. There was a fairly large audience of ladies and students present. In the course of his speech Dr. Shroff observed that they all knew what mosquitoes were and most of them felt their bites on many occasions. In all countries there were mosquitoes. The tops of the highest mountains and the middle of deserts were the places where mosquitoes could not be seen. Of course, mosquitoes were mostly common in the tropics, because moist climate suit them, but they abounded in cold countries also.

There were many hundreds different species of mosquitoes. There were at least fifty species in India and probably not less than twenty in the island of Bombay. They were not of the same size and same shape and colour. The mosquito which the people mostly remembered was the brown one called "Culex fatigaus."

The speaker wanted the people to take a special notice of its attitude as it sat on the side of the bottle and to compare it with the specimen of Anopheles which is quite a different kind of mosquito. Though both the mosquitoes are brownish in their colour there are marked differences between them. The most striking difference is in the shape of the insects and the position they assume when sitting still. They differ as much one from the other as a buffalo differs from an ox. The "Culex" is a thicker set, has a very prominent hump on the shoulders and sits or couches with its body quite near the glass. The Anopheles is much more slightly built and has no prominent hump in the back and stands with its tail pointing upwards and its proboscis pointing down. Its wings too are marked with blackish spots, and its proboscis is much thicker in appearance than those of the culex.

There was another kind of mosquito which most of the audience might have seen before. It is the one which is very common in Bombay, specially in September and October, and belongs to the class called "Stegomya." In shape it very much resembles the culex but it is much more delicately built and beautifully marked with white and black. It is the most annoying mosquito and is not content in bothering the people at night but bothers them in daytime as well.

Different kinds of mosquitoes are concerned in the spread of different diseases. Some people say mosquitoes come from water and some say they come from dirty water. No doubt they are right. Mosquitoes come from water, because they have to pass one stage of their existence in water. They cannot do without water, and where there is no water there are no mosquitoes. Of course, the water itself does not breed them.

Every mosquito has to pass through four stages, viz., as an egg; as an aquatic larva; as a pupee; and as an adult insect. When a female mosquito wishes to lay her eggs she seeks water and wherever she finds a collection of water she lays eggs on its surface. Some mosquitoes lay their eggs on almost any sort of water and others are very particular about the places for laying eggs.

THE BOMBAY SPECIES.

Common brown culex which is such nuisance in the city of Bombay will breed in any sort of water but specially in dirty water and because of this we have so many of them in Bombay. They breed in stagnant pools in storm water catchpits, in open drains and drain traps, in wells and tubes and in tinpots. On the other hand "Stegomya" prefers clean water and usually lay their eggs in fire buckets, tubs of water in stables, in collections of water in gardens and even in flower vessels in the houses.

The Anopheles is also rather particular in its choice of water, but while some species of anopheles will breed almost anywhere.

A female mosquito usually lays about hundreds to a hundred and fifty eggs. In the case of cules, eggs are all stuck together to form little boat-shaped rafts which float on the top of the water and look like a flake of soot. Eggs of mosquitoes take about two to three days to hatch. Then a little work like larva breaks it out and it comes out swimming about in the water. If one looks at these different species of mosquito larvae one would notice several differens between them. Some of them float quite flat on the surface of water, others with long thin tails float at an angle with the head pointed downwards, others with short thin tails float nearly perpendicularly in the water.

Before the larvae can turn into mosquitoes they have to pass through another stage. They change into queer bodies, shaped like a large type coma. These are the mosquito pupae. They had been found by the larvae which are undergoing the final changes inside the pupae case or shell which enable the mosquito to pass from a life in the water to a life in the air. After a day or two mosquitoes leave the pupai-case and become full grown mosquitoes.

HOW MOSQUITOES PROPAGATE DISEASE.

It is an interesting fact that all male mosquitoes are harmless for they rarely if ever upon blood but the female mosquitoes both suck blood and are concerned in the propagation of disease. The most probable natural food of the male mosquito is the juice of plant and fruit but female mosquitoes have become accustomed to suck blood of animals and that is why they become such an annoying pest.

The habit of biting human beings and feeding upon their blood has caused the mosquitoes to become a danger to man. For they become infected with the germs of certain diseases by biting a person in whose blood parasites are present. In this way they become able to propagate diseases.

Mosquitoes may remain alive as long as six months. Those that find shelter in the dwelling houses where they can obtain regular food supply, gain access to water, remain alive for longer periods of time and are mostly responsible for the dissemination of diseases.

Malaria, Filarial diseases and yellow fever are the three diseases at present which are conveyed from man to man by the agency of the mosquitoes.

REMEDIES.

Speaking about the remedies he said that besides the use of mosquito-nets we should adopt the following measures:—(1) Reduction of collection of water. (2) Permanent abolition of as many breeding places as possible by filling them with earth and sand. (3) Protection of cisterns and tanks by providing them with mosquito-proof covers. (4) Destruction of mosquito larvae in the collection of water which could neither be abolished nor protected from mosquitoes, by the regular use of kerosine-oil and other substances to destroy mosquito larvae as soon as they appear.

In Bombay the task was easier because here only the anopheles stephensi which seeks only clean water to lay eggs is mostly to be found. At present it breeds in wells, in pucca tanks and fountains and iron cisterns, they could be safe if they secured the wells and tanks etc. by putting cover over them and by putting gold fish in those which could not be covered. Cisterns could be protected by mosquito-proofs.

SEQUEL TO RUMOURED KIDNAPPING.

EXCITED MOB AND POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

MIDNAPORE, Aug. 18.

A sensational case has cropped up here revealing the effect of false rumours on the mind of credulous masses. Ignorant people of Kharggpur including workmen in the railway workshops had been of late much excited over a ridiculous and false rumour current here to the effect that the Government wanted a number of children for sacrifice without which buildings of the new Hidglee district headquarters could not stand. How this rumour originated nobody knows. The ignorant people also believed that several men had been authorised by the District Magistrate to wander throughout the district kidnapping children. The rumour soon spread from mouth to mouth and within a short time got such wild currency that it reached ears of authorities who, however, lost no time to allay the feeling of credulous masses. The District Magistrate had been to Khargpur several times and both the executive and railway authorities tried their best to remove the superstitious belief from people. The District Magistrate also issued notices in vernaculars contradicting the false rumours.

FALSE PERSONATION.

While the feeling of people was in such an excited state, an ex-peon of the Midnapore Collectorate, Baikuntha Nath Dey, went to Khargpur to take charge of a child of a Mahomedan woman of the place whose husband had married a Christian girl. As soon as this was known, an excited mob of some two thousand workmen of Khargpur workshop fell upon Baikunth near the bungalow of Mr. M. H. Oldfield, the Superintendent of workshops. On receipt of this news, Mr. A. C. Chakravarti, Superintendent and Mr. W. T. Seaman, Inspector of Police with a posse of armed constables went to the spot to rescue Baikuntha in a motor car. The excited mob pelted stones at the police officers and men rushed towards the motor car, threatened to cut its tyres and hit Inspector Seaman on the left side of his neck. Captain Robertson, Lieutenant Houston and Privates Orr and Croxford went to help the police but they, too, were pelted with brickbats, one of which hit Private Orr badly on the left arm. The police, however, succeeded in rescuing Baikunth, who was sent up on charges of false personation and kidnapping. In this connection, Kalidas Abdul Majid and three others were arrested and sent up for trial before Mr. S. M. Bhowmik, Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore on charge of rioting and assaul. The case was taken up by the Magistrate, who after examining a number of witnesses adjourned it till 23rd instant.

THE MAHAJIRIN MOVEMENT.

UNFAVOURABLE ATTITUDE OF THE AMIR.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 19.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires:—Parties of Muhajirin are still making their way to Peshawar despite the publication of the Amir's *firman* discouraging Hijrat at this moment. The movement though persisting in some tahsils of Peshawar District is on the whole less marked, but there are signs of its spreading to outlying centres such as Jhelum and Rawalpindi. Small numbers of Muhajirins are beginning to return with graphic stories of the hardship endured after passing Landi Kotal, up to which point they state they were well looked after. A strong barrier had been erected, so they say, across the Khaibar Pass to prevent all unauthorised entry into Afghanistan. Owing to the doubtless high state of excitement in Peshawar, the air is thick with rumours that the Amir's early favourable reception of the Muhajirin has now changed into an attitude of severity and sternness. Efforts are being made by the local Hijrat committee to divert the stream of Muhajirins and to prevent more persons from outlying districts joining the movement under the delusion that they will be allowed to enter Afghanistan. The general situation in Peshawar remains unchanged in the matter of orderly conduct of the Muhajirins, but religious excitement is still very high and the atmosphere is somewhat electric.

THE ELECTION ROLL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a candidate for the Provincial Legislative Council. I have, therefore, carefully examined the Election Roll and find that many names of voters have been omitted. A large number of people residing in my ward have already sent in their claims and I know about a thousand more have not been able to do so because either they do not know what to do, or they are afraid of going to the Court, which means to them loss, and trouble.

I understand that several candidates wired to the Commissioner for extension of time for lodging the claims of voters but I regret to say their reasonable request has not been acceded to. The result is that the roll is incomplete and full of inaccuracies and for this the blame rests on Government, on whom lay the responsibility of preparing a complete and correct list.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. JAVLE.

Dadar, Bombay, August 19.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin at a distance of about nine hundred miles was recorded by the Alipore seismograph at two hours forty-six minutes on the 19th August.

Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer unveiled, on Thursday evening, the portraits of Sir C. Sankaran Nair and Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E., at the Mahajana Sabha Hall.

On the average of five years ending 1918-19 the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented some 4.2 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD AT NASIK.

REPPLY TO ADDRESSES.

The following is the text of H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the District Local Board, Nasik, on 18th August, 1920:—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Members of the Nasik District Local Board,—Let me congratulate you on an achievement which I believe to be absolutely unique. I am open to correction, but I feel sure I am right in affirming that no District Local Board has ever previously presented to any Governor an address which did not contain a direct request for financial assistance. I can assure you that it is a very heartening thing for a Governor to be met on an occasion of this kind, not only by a welcome so cordial as that which you have extended to Lady Lloyd and myself to-day, but also by no demand more exacting than that for further liberal support which your address contains.

I am extremely gratified to learn that the substantial measure of self-government which now obtains in the constitution of your Board is appreciated by the population of your District and is playing its part in educating them to take a greater interest in their own government, and it is most satisfactory to be informed that there is harmonious co-operation between officials and non-officials. Indeed, I think that you have good reason to be cheerful about the present and to be optimistic about the future of your District, for the co-operation you describe is the one thing that is certain to bring you peace and progress, as no mere efficiency of administration can. Let me assure you, therefore, that as soon as your further proposals for meeting the needs of the District are placed before Government, they will be given the most sympathetic consideration. My information is that they include, besides the opening of new schools and the provision of school buildings, a light railway project, and I congratulate you upon their scope, which appears to combine the ideals of steady progress and length of vision.

You speak of your town in somewhat modest terms as being neither politically nor commercially important. Let me therefore advert to the fact that this District of yours occupies a pre-eminent position as a centre of religious pilgrimage. As such its importance is not purely parochial, but it has a particular relation with the outside Hindu world, a relation which entails both privileges and responsibilities.

In your address you have expressed your gratitude to Government for generous financial assistance. I would ask you to bear in mind that such assistance is one of the privileges entailed by your religious importance and that it implies a corresponding and a heavy responsibility: a responsibility towards the pilgrims who flock to your District on certain holydays, and a responsibility to all those other parts of the Presidency from which they come, to which they will return to carry the fame of your administration if you make their health and well-being your especial care.

In particular during this *Sinhast* year I would impress upon you the necessity of being especially diligent to discharge your obligations by providing temporarily the extra measure of sanitation required, and increasing your water-supply to meet the temporary demand. Gentlemen, let me conclude by reiterating my pleasure at hearing so happy an account of the activities of your Board, and thanking you once more on behalf of myself and Lady Lloyd for the cordial welcome you have extended to us on this our first visit to your historic city.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Nasik Municipality on 18th August, 1920:—

On behalf of Lady Lloyd and myself I wish to express to you our sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have greeted us to-day. I also could have wished that our stay in your city could have been of longer duration, but I think we may congratulate ourselves that the opportunity for our first visit to Nasik has fallen in a *Sinhast* year when the pilgrimage which mark the pre-eminence and holiness of the city to which you have just alluded make our stay here particularly interesting. I think, however, that the cordial invitation which you have extended to us to return again is in very great danger of being accepted.

It is most satisfactory to learn from you that those who represent my Government here are giving you all possible assistance in your efforts on behalf of the pilgrims and by them too I am given to understand that you are always willing to co-operate with Government in any schemes for medical and sanitary improvements. I fully realise the weight of the additional burden thrown upon you by such a year as the present, and I would ask you also to realise that the burden carries with it compensations which justify the extra strain upon your finance and energies.

I was much interested while listening to your account of the more pressing needs of your Municipality to notice that you give a prominent place to city extension. I feel sure that if you devote early attention to it is subject you will be amply repaid and I would counsel you strongly to be ready for the future and to prepare a scheme which will include generous lines of communication and ample provision for open spaces and to keep in your own hands the control of the extension of the built-over areas. I can assure you that Government will give you every assistance in this direction. Meanwhile the orders of Government laying down the principles which will govern the grant of Government aid towards the improvement of sanitary conditions are to issue shortly and I hope you will thereafter be submitting to Government schemes for large improvement in this direction also.

You ask definitely for financial assistance for widening your roads. I will not give an uncompromising refusal to this demand, but before you formulate any proposal I may point out to you that there exist orders to the effect that the balance remaining of your income from road tolls and wheel tax after deducting expenditure in construction and maintenance is to be funded for eventual expenditure on roads. I trust you will find that these monies will provide the desired source of expenditure.

Your request that the Sarkar Wada may be handed over to you for use as an office can only be recorded at this stage, because as you know it houses certain Government offices for which other accommodation cannot as yet be provided, but I think the request is certainly one which should be met as soon as conditions permit and I will look into that matter closely and see what can be done.

GRANT FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS.

And now as regards your Educational projects, it is very gratifying to learn that you are bent upon large developments in this direction. A heavy additional financial burden will, of course, be imposed by the compulsory education which you so laudably propose. The question of increasing the grant to all Municipalities for primary education is one which will be left for consideration by the Reformed Councils and I feel sure your demand will receive sympathetic attention at their hands and also from the Minister who is to be appointed under the Reforms Scheme.

I have dealt now with almost all the requests contained in your address and I should like with especial reference to your concluding remarks, to address a few words of general advice in regard to your administration. You remark very truly that your expenditure has increased and is increasing yearly. My Government has as good cause as yourselves to know the truth of this. If your administration is to be progressive and if you wish to entitle yourselves to a greater share of assistance from Provincial revenues, you must first give proof that the citizens of the town are willing to bear their proper share of the burden.

You derive not only a position of importance among the cities of India, but also considerable material advantages from the frequent influx of pilgrims into your city. Your householders reap a rich harvest from them. Government too have given you large subventions towards sanitary and other arrangements which, if essential for the pilgrims are also extremely beneficial for the inhabitants themselves. Yet I notice that you still retain an even rate of house-tax and have not yet introduced the graded scale which you would be equitable. And I notice that while the pilgrim tax has been raised, your water rate, which does not even cover the cost of water, has not been raised.

Gentlemen, I am convinced, indeed you have shown in a number of ways, that you are actuated by a real desire for progress. I sincerely hope therefore that you will give further proof of this by a courageous and equitable use of the sources of income now at your command. You will now have an opportunity of giving proof of the truly democratic principle that those who can best afford to pay should pay the most and that the richer citizen should pay more than the poorer. I can then promise you that Government will be very ready to listen to any reasonable demands that you may have to make in the future.

And now let me conclude by expressing again the really warm gratification felt by Lady Lloyd and myself in having this opportunity of visiting your interesting city, a city which is famous all over India and may be made more famous and more popular still by your administration. Let me again express to you our sincere and grateful thanks for the welcome you have accorded us to-day.

AT JALGAON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON PETH, Aug. 19.

The following is an abridged account of their Excellencies' engagements at Jalgaon:—The Governor and Lady Lloyd arrived at Jalgaon at 9-55 a.m. this morning. The arrival was public. After the introduction of those invited to meet them was over, Sir George inspected the guard-of-honour, which was furnished by the Bombay Presidency Police and then, along with Lady Lloyd, proceeded to the Town Hall, where he received addresses from the Municipality and the District Local Board. During the morning Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Government High School and Sir George visited the Police Lines. Lady Lloyd also visited the Civil Hospital and the Girls' School. Sir George granted interviews to prominent gentlemen during the day at the Collector's bungalow. In the afternoon Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended a Garden Party at the Municipal Gardens. Mr. Monteath, the Collector, gave a Dinner Party to meet Sir George and Lady Lloyd. After dinner Sir George and Lady Lloyd left Jalgaon station for Daulatabad *en route* for Kirkee, where they will arrive on Saturday morning.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The monsoon has strengthened and rain has been widespread in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces and Madras Deccan and local in Bihar and Orissa, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, north Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches: Dhubri five; Cherrapunji six; Cox's Bazar, Begra one and a half; Jessore five; Jaipaiguri two; Rawalpindi one and a half; Murree, Amraoti, Saugor one; Seoni two; Nagpur one and a half; Cuddapah three; Bellary two; Muslipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Hyderabad.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

As a result of business done during the past three weeks, the liners are now feeling less uneasy about the nearer positions and are holding off for better rate in consequence.

SPORTING NEWS

M. C. C. TEAM

MR. DOUGLAS TO CAPTAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 19.

It is announced that Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas will captain the M. C. C. team to tour Australia.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas represented England in 1912, against Australia, captaining the English team to South Africa, in 1913-14, with singular success, when England won 4 matches with one resulting in a draw. He was picked for the M. C. C. Team in 1911-12, and eventually captained the side owing to the illness of Pelham Warner.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 19.

Surrey beat Kent by three wickets.

Somerset beat Hants by 180 runs.

Lancashire beat Warwick by an innings and 38 runs.

Glouchester beat Leicester by 30 runs.

Essex beat Derby by 104 runs.

Sussex beat Northants by ten wickets.

Middlesex beat Yorkshire by four runs.

Enormous crowds which gathered at the Oval each day of the Surrey versus Kent match bear ample testimony to the revival of public interest in [illegible]. The weather was brilliant and people crowded ten deep round ropes. Long queues were waiting each day before the [illegible] gates. The championship issues involved contributed to the excitement of the match.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Tue. 19.

Antwerp—Olmpic Games:

The final of Ten Thousand Metre Walk:—

Frigerio (Italy)	.....	1
Pearman (United States)	.....	2
Gunn (Britain)	.....	3

Time:—48 minutes 6 and one-fifth seconds.

McMaster (South Africa) was fourth.

One Hundred and Ten Metres Hurdles Final:—

Thomson (Canada)	.....	1
Barron (America)	.....	2
Murray (America)	.....	3

Won by a yard and a half in 14 4/5seconds.

Final of Long Junmp:—

Petersen (Sweden)	.....	1
Johnsen (Sweden)	.....	2
Abrahamsen (Sweden	.....	3

Winner jumped seven metros 15 centimetres.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 19.

The following are handicaps for the 4th Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 21st instant:—

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Roubaix 9-12, Poignan 9-10, Quarryman 9-9, Orcs 9-5, Barance 9-0, Verge 8-13, Dersingham 8-12, William the Bold 8-10, Charcoal 8-8, Mademoiselle Fech 8-8, Pastime 8-7, Northbrewed 8-6, Pandign 8-6, Waynflete 8-5, Ardureck 8-4, Country Lad 8-4, Black Walnut 8-2, Polyrama 8-0, Greshako 7-13, Black Kite 7-13, Royal Charter 7-13, Aleli 7-2, Penny Pie 6-11, Anthracite 6-10.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Disance 6 furlongs.

We Two 9-2, Liberty 8-13, Tegamor 8-13, Manboot 8-12, Little Trout 8-10, Cyanite 8-10, Gladiator 8-9, Necessity 8-8, Billy Brown 8-8, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Tycoon 8-5, Mist 8-3, Mimi 8-1, Bucko 7-12, Footman 7-11, Lady Cleopatra 7-6, Cork Glass 7-3, Ensay 7-2, Bunty 6-12.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Anaiza 9-2, Resident 8-12, Khundil 8-12, Dartmoor 8-11, Ferry Boat 8-5, Durbah 8-4, Warminster 8-4, Four Aces 8-2, Summerton 8-0, Defender 8-0, Tit Bit's 7-13, Brookhri 7-12, Mechanic 7-8, Dublin 7-6, Rare Find 6-10.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Oregon Pine 9-4, Sandra 9-4, Golden Stream 9-0, Gentle Saxon 8-12, Bella Voyageuse 8-12, Lemon 8-10, Sujarey Sara 8-10, Flint Trout 8-9, Buckbean 8-9, Sir Agnes Eve 8-8, Simon Goab 8-7, King's Head 8-6, Millmount 8-5, Birthday Clothes 8-3, Japonette 8-2, Trezidella 8-1, Quite Dark 8-0, South Star 7-12, Gold Reef 7-12, Discarded 7-11, Limehouse Lights 7-10, Discussion 7-10, Mynden Chief 7-10, Margaret Joyce 7-10, Miss Glad Eyes 7-10, Easter Holiday 7-9, Flying Dart 7-7, Lady Changeful 7-6, Ilione 7-4, Lomo 7-0.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Isbury Rose 9-4, Donegal 9-4, Ballra 8-9, Belvedere 8-12, Renette 8-10, Mirabelle 8-10, Genevive 8-9, Binfield Grove 8-9, Lucky Quest 8-8, Dialect 8-7, Maiden Palm 8-7, Japanese Pine 8-6, Batten 8-4, Duet 8-3, Moldavia 8-2, Eager To 8-0, Glass Rock 8-0, Royal Jewel 7-12, Beggar Prince 7-12, Another Night 7-11, Miss Goodenough 7-11, Sibell De Lungren 7-10, Look out 7-10, Bathurst 7-8, Box O'Tricks 7-8, Mexican Eagle 7-8, Two Gates 7-8, Delia 7-7, Ho Ho 7-4, Quanta 7-0.

The forfeits for the above races are due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow Friday, the 20th August 1920.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

H. V. GYMKHANA VS. BROACH SOCIAL UNION.

A cricket match was played between the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana and the Broach Social Union on Sunday the 15th instant on the Rajmahal ground. The Gymkhana gotrs to first to bat put up a total of 106 runs to which the visitors replied with only 93. In the second innings the home team scored 54 for the loss of only 2 wickets. The visitors in the second innings were dismissed for a meagre 29, the Gymkhana thus winning by 7 wickets an 108 runs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 20, 1920.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The vision of a greater Bombay which the Hon. Mr. Curtis has given the public of this city, no doubt, adds considerably to the information which has been so far vouchsafed to them regarding the details of the scheme of development which the Government of Bombay have in view. But there are many more important details in regard to which the public are ignorant but of which they must be apprised before they are called upon to accord their full approval to the Government proposals. For one thing, the public know too little of the composition and functions of the machinery which will be devised to deal with the task. Sir George Lloyd in outlining the scheme in the Council was chary of conveying any information about this machinery beyond mentioning the fact that it will be entirely official. Unless we know more about the proposed Development Department, it will be impossible to acquiesce in any of the proposals which are subsidiary to this vital proposition. We do not know if those responsible for the decision that the Development Authorities should be composed entirely of officials have realised the nature of the difficulties that will have to be overcome before the scheme is assured of smooth working. As we had occasion to point out ere this, the question of housing and development being essentially one which concerns the Municipality, the denial of any voice to the latter in the handling of the problem cannot be justified on any ground and, we are sure, will never be acquiesed in by the Municipality without the strongest protest and the most determined struggle. The excuse that neither the Municipality nor the Improvement Trust are in a position, singly or jointly, to undertake the vast developments under contemplation, cannot, even if such excuse be legitimate, justify the ignoring of the Municipality entirely in matters which vitally affect it. Nor is the plea fair that both the Improvement Trust and the Municipality have so far done little to house the ever-increasing population of the City, for Government themselves share equally in the blame for the conditions that have obtained so long. The Improvement Trust, as every one knows, has not only enjoyed a constition which is predominently official, but has also throughout its career been receiving official approbation for what ever it has done or sought to do. If the Municipality complained bitterly that the Trust was deviating from its legitimate tasks, it was Government or their spokesmen in the Trust itself that came forward to give a certificate of good conduct to the latter. The four Municipal representatives on the Improvement Trust Board counted as nothing before the solid phalanx of officials and their voice was a cry in the wilderness. In the face of these undeniable facts, it is not fair on the part of Government now to turn round and accuse the Trust and the Municipality of apathy or incompetence in dealing with the housing question in the past. There is again the important question, which we are glad to see the "Indian Social Reformer" has raised, whether the scheme, being essentially one pertaining to Local Self-Government, does not really come under "transferred heads." If it does, would it be fair to tie hand and foot the Minister in charge of the portfolio to this scheme? As our contemporary rightly fears, the Government scheme looks like a device to defeat in detail what the reforms concede in general. We sincerely hope the Corporation is fully alive to the grave bearings of the whole question and that it will not lightly surrender its rights in this matter.

The speeches of the Municipal representatives in the Legislative Council, with the exception, perhaps, of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal, did not show that these representatives fully realised the magnitude of the issues involved. Since then, we are sure, members of the Corporation have had time to ponder over the question and let us hope they are now sufficiently alive to the gravity of the issues involved in the denial of representation to the Municipality on the board or department that is to take in hand the entire housing and development scheme. We understand an attempt is being made in "high quarters" individually to *sumjao*, if we may use the expression, members of the Corporation in regard to the scheme in view, including, no doubt, the proposal to set up a purely official body in control of the whole scheme. We trust this will in no way influence the opinion of the Corporation as a whole towards the question. We regret to note that the present president of the Corporation, who presided on the occasion of Mr. Curtis' lecture on the "Development of Bombay" at the Empire Theatre, had not a word to say, in his concluding speech, in respect of the grievance of the Municipality that no voice is accorded to it in the scheme officially put forward. On the other hand, Mr. Vasantrao went out of his way to recommend to the citizens of Bombay that "to a scheme of this nature we must give our hearty support." It is a sorry commentary on the public life of this city that the President of the Municipality, which is threatened with the forfeiture of one of its vital rights, should publicly call upon the citizens blindly to acquiesce in such a grave injustice. We can understand Mr. Vasantrao's approval of the housing programme—for, so do all of us, in the main—but that he should not have a word to say of the grave apprehension which is felt by the Corporation, regarding its own position in the scheme, passes one's understanding. Is silence at this juncture justifiable? We hope the Corporation will speak out in unmistakeable terms when the occasion comes for it to tell Government how it views the proposal to deprive it of its voice in matters of housing and development within the limits of the city. If the Corporation, constituted as it unfortunately is, fails in its duty in this respect, it will be incumbent on the public of this city to make it quite clear to Government that they cannot acquiesce in proposals which amount to a negation of the fundamental principles of responsible govern. ment, which, we are told, are going to be recognised in an increasing measure in the coming days.

We are aware that we are striking a discordant note. It is with the greatest regret that we do so. And the protest is necessary if the great task, which is inspired by the object of making this Dreadful City—the City of Dearth and Death as Sir George Lloyd aptly described it—the City Beautiful, is to be done well and to the greatest good not of the greatest number, but of all. Our regret is due to the fact that we are obliged to oppose, in this particular aspect of the matter, a Governor whose solicitude for the City is as genuine and enduring as his zeal to see a better and greater Bombay created out of the present chaos is persistent and practical. As we stated in our first article on the subject, we agree that there is need of direct action, that, having regard to the fact that there are several interests involved, the Municipality alone cannot undertake the task; that, above all, time is the essential factor. But we fail to discover any reason for the whole uncalled for and, we must recognise extremely shrewd, device, of creating an official department and thereby automatically depriving the Corporation of its right of having a dominant voice in the shaping and the execution of the great enterprise. In this enterprise the interests of the City are predominantly involved and, therefore, the inhabitants of this City cannot be deprived of the right of safeguarding those interests. Sir George Lloyd, we have no doubt, is inspired by the desire of doing nothing that will be detrimental to the interests of this City or any important section of it. But, after all, Sir George Lloyd cannot do everything himself. Where is the guarantee that the instruments he choses will always place the welfare of the City above everything else? Sir George Lloyd has assured us that the Development Department will be hampered by as few red tape rules as possible and as little tramelled by old fashioned methods as possible. We are glad to note that Sir George Lloyd has recognised the follies and futilities of the bureaucratic machine. And yet what is the substitute he offers us instead? The same bureaucratic machine—with this difference that the machine is to be inspired by his own zeal to get things done quick and well. We admire the courage of Sir George Lloyd. But we are afraid he has not yet fully realised that the bureaucratic machine once set in motion will baffle the heroic efforts of a single individual however capable and earnest he may be. The only guiding and controlling check to this machine which the collective experience of mankind has discovered is the control of democracy. We are old fashioned enough to believe in democracy, in the efficacy of its control as well as the correctness of its decisions. We confess we are extremely sceptic of the wisdom of the new-fangled tendency of handing over the destiny of people to the individual and undivided control of great "business" erperts. The war-time experiments of Mr. Lloyd George in this direction furnish, on the whole, a warning that we cannot lightly ignore. And there is an all-important consideration which makes it the more imperative that the citizens of Bombay should not be deprived of their legitimate right of control. There are certain alarming features in the vision of greater Bombay which Mr. Curtis has given us. The underling idea seems to us to be to set apart the best sites nearest the sea-shore for the rich. Why should this be so? We are entirely and strongly opposed to any scheme that seeks to segregate the working and poorer classes into a separate and less pleasant locality. *The Bombay of the future is to belong to the poor as well as the rich.* Deliberately to create West Ends with their flaunting luxuries and East Ends with their squalid miseries is not to build a City Beautiful. To do so is not only entirely opposed to the truly democratic instinct of the Oriental, but it is the easiest way of importing into this country the bitter class hatreds of the West. Already we have had enough of rank solicitude for the conveniences of the rich and criminal neglect of the needs of the poor. *We shall not permit this any further.* The people of Bombay and not the few rich who have so far "represented" or, in many cases, misrepresented, their interests, are going to have a say in the modelling of their City so that *they* will also have their due share of the beauty it possesses and the advantages it gives. It is, therefore, that we insist, and we shall continue to insist, on this that the Development Authorities are made subject to the due control of the representatives of the people in so far as the execution as well as the conception of the schemes for the modelling of their City is concerned—and that a definite time limit is laid down at the expiry of which the whole undertaking is retransferred to a fully popular body—the Bombay County Council, as Mr Curtis described it.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Gesture.

Both the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law announced in the last debate in the House of Commons that the British Government had not climbed down a single step from the positioin originally adopted towards the Polish War with Russia. Mr. Clynes exposed the illusion of a milk-white angel spread by the Cabinet. The simple fact is that the British Cabinet has been forced to climb down by the action of the Soviet Commissaries. For one thing, the proposed Peace Conference in London has been abandoned and now Soviet Russia is negotiating a separate peace with Poland at Minsk. This occasion is worthy of note. Although not quite so important as the occasion when peace was signed between Germany and Russia at Brest-Litovsk, it is at least quite as sensational. President Wilson announced that he stood by "open covenants openly arrived at." Mr. Lloyd George accepted this but was too shy apparently to put the new doctrine into execution. Russia, however, makes no bones about giving the light of the day to the most secret conferences. The very day when M. Danishovsky, the Chairman of the Russian Delegation, opened negotiations with the Poles, every detail of the pourparlers seems to have been communicated to the whole world. President Wilson stood for "no indemnities and no annexations". He at least claimed neither a pie of money nor a yard of territory for America. Mr. Lloyd George accepted this principle with enthusiasm, but the occasion was too tempting and the opportunity too valuable for him to miss—with the result that in the Treaty of Versailles we have the word "reparations" for indemnities and the word "mandates" for annexations. Soviet Russia, however, has shed the last vestige of the cynicism of the old diplomacy. M. Danshovsky announces that the Bolsheviks will respect "Polish independence and her right to determine her own form of Government" What a temptation, with the capital of Poland within gun-range, and what a gesture! How the Syrians and the Arabs of Mesopotamia must envy the Poles and their destiny!

An International Conspiracy!

"The Temps" is reported to have declared that there exists an International conspiracy against the British Empire and against the Treaty of Versailles; and to have suggested that the newly-formed centralised Labour Executive known as the Council of Action has something to do with this conspiracy. Let us look at the facts. No one will deny the existence of an International conspiracy but the difficulty will arise in putting the blame on the right shoulders. "The Temps" in Paris and "The Times" in London, seem absolutely convinced that Labour, whether of the moderate House of Commons type, or of the syndicalist Parisian type, or of the Bolshevik revolutionary type, is the arch-conspirator against Society. The inhabitants of the Kremlin, the readers of the "Daily Herald," the highly-cultivated Socialists of France have no doubt whatever that the international conspirator is the International financier who will create a war for the sake of oil-fields; who will tear up solemn covenants for the sake of his bonds and who will let loose the barbarism of the martinets because militarism is the blood of his heart. Between these two views there is perpetual conflict—a conflict which leads one to believe that we have arrived at a stage in the world's history when it seems to have become inevitable that either the one view or the other must necessarily go down. Nevertheless, it is foolish to assert that there is an actual conspiracy afoot to destroy the British Empire. No one will deny that there is unrest in the British Empire. Separatism is becoming more and more vocal in Canada and South Africa; Republicanism is now the real ruler of Ireland; there is no peace in the territories captured by Great Britain from the Great Sultan and India is torn with the misery of her wrongs. Do the readers of "The Temps" stop to consider the responsibility of those who, in wake of the financiers, let loose war in Mesopotamia, Crimea, Eastern Europe and, through their muddling, destroyed all ordered Government in Ireland? The militarists, Jingoes and bond-holders must shoulder their responsibility for creating difficult and dangerous situations. But for them there would be peace. But for them there would be no need to talk of International conspiracies.

The Council of Action and France.

Is France a democracy? Is it a land of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? Or is it, on the contrary, a despotism of the Executive empowered to deal summarily with the liberties of undesirable individuals? Once the French dreamed about their Utopia but it is a far cry from the doctrines of the Revolution to the practices of the Pichons and the Millerands. Mr. Harry Gosling of the London County Council, one of the leaders of the Workers' Educational Association, and Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Labour Party during Mr. Henderson's absence from the House of Commons—both moderate men—went to Paris in connection, it is stated, with the affairs of the Council of Action. This body is a sort of General Staff of Labour created by the emergency which arose out of the threat of contingent war issued by British statesmen in connection with the Polish offensive against Russia. The Special Trade Union Congress, apparently, empowered this body, to stop at nothing, not even revolution, in the demand made by British workers for peace with and recognition of Soviet Russia. The story goes that while Messrs. Gosling and Adamson, were lunching in a cafe on the Boulevards they were requested by the Police Commissioner of Paris to leave the country the same evening on pain of forcible expulsion. The two gentlemen then departed for England. Now, this is not the first time that the French Government has thought fit to employ the tactics which have been familiarised to us by the cruel, arbitrary and unjustifiable deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman. During the last phases of the war, the correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" made public certain most important communications between Austria and the Allies relating to the desire of the former to enter into peace negotiations. That was too much for Clemenceau, the Tiger, and Mr. Robert Dell was deported from France at a few hours' notice after 20 years' stay in that country. It must be noted that these tactics do not increase the fame of France in democratic circles. The present Government leans strongly towards Jingoism and militarism, as is evidenced by French support of the Polish offensive, by French recognition of Wrangel, by the bitter persecution of the leaders of the Confederation of Labour, by the attack on French railwaymen when they were put into uniforms rather than allowed to go on strike. France, the birth place of the movement for freedom, has become the grave of Tolerance and Liberty. Her rulers are not in love with Labour, but although Labour lost at the polls the last time and lost again in the recent strike, there will surely arise an opportunity for French Labour to assert itself and to put an end to the folly of these "harbitrary gents" as Dickens would say.

Mr. Patel for the Council of State.

We draw attention to the manifesto, published elsewhere, issued on behalf of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, in connection with his candidature for the Council of State from this Presidency, which has been allotted three seats. It is no exaggeration to say that the Councils so far have produced few men who can rival Mr. Patel's genius for the detailed work of a Parliamentary life. He has stood by his people at every pass and has fought the battle of blue-books with a tenacity which has been the marvel of his colleagues. In England, his remarkable talent for knowing all secrets and divulging none would have raised him to the post of a Foreign Secretary. And it is in England where most of his work has been done during the last year and a half. What little we obtained by the suppression of the rank reactionary element in the rules and regulations under the Reform Scheme, was snatched mainly by the untiring advocacy and constant vigilance of Mr. Patel. As it is, we have but few real workers. In Mr. Patel we have a worker who would be an asset to any legislature on the world. Also, in him we have a worker who has proved himself to be not merely a trusted leader but, what is of much greater worth, a worthy champion of the people's rights and a worthy custodian of India's case. Bombay cannot make a better choice.

Maintaining Discipline!

Lt.-Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., I.M.S., has become famous for his exposure of the system of wasteful expenditure in the Mesopotamian campaign. Since then it has fallen to his lot to be the Dean of the Grant Medical College. We are surprised that this Mesopotamian hero, so courageous in his exposure of fraud, should show himself to be so unequal to the occasion in a mere matter of keeping discipline, as the document we give below, indicates. Boys will be boys, and there are occasions when some measure of punishment has to be administered to keep discipline in class-rooms, but to go to the length of rusticating two students and then agreeing to offer milder terms by an extremely grotesque notice is subversive of all discipline. The Dean of the Grant Medical College evidently considers the College as an ordinary military barrack, for the members of which it is "irregular" to hold a meeting to ventilate their grievances. The following is the notice which has been put up on the College board:—

No. 1387 of 1920.
Office of the Dean G. M. C.
19-8-20.

The College Council has agreed, that if all the students who attended Dr. Sabavala's lectures, and also all those who signed the letter forwarding the resolutions of an irregular meeting held outside the College are prepared to tender an apology to College Council on or before 31st August, 1920, for their conduct in these matters and to grant an assurance of good behaviour in the future, the College Council are prepared to reconsider their decision and forward their recommendations to the Government. This apology should be tendered through the Dean's office.

We hope the Dean of the Grant Medical College will have sense enough to devise a less ridiculous method of maintaining discipline.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II*

(Specially Contribute to "The Chronicle.')

The hurried attempt, made during the closing years of the Great War, to change the Constitution of the Government of East Africa and to convert it into an exclusively British administration, from which Indian citizens (although they had been the first to colonise the country should be altogether ousted, was very nearly successful. Attention in India itself was occupied by the critical character of the war. The censorship was very strict indeed, both in India and in Africa. Political arrests, of an indiscriminate character, had crushed, for the time being, the Indian community in East Africa. In such circumstances as these, almost before any one was aware of it, a drastic change in East African Government was made, and Indian citizenship was practically cancelled.

The notorious Economic Commission.

In such an atmosphere of betrayal of Indian interests, the notorious East African Economic Commission was selected and appointed by the East African Government.

This Commission was packed with European non-official members; men were chosen, such as Major Grogan and Lord Delamere, who were quite certain to do their utmost to bring about the ultimate exclusion of Indians from East Africa.

The bigotry of the Commission.

I have already shown in detail the fanatical bigotry of this Economic Commission on the Indian Question. In Chapter II., which they wrote, dealing with the past history of East Africa, they silently omitted altogether the great part which Indians had played. In Chapter VII (where the Indian Question is dealt with, as it exists at present,) the shameless statement is made, that "The moral depravity of the Indian is damaging to the African, who in his natural state is at least innocent of the worst vices of the East. The Indian is the inciter to crime as well as to vice." Again the Report states, —"The presence of the Indian in this country is quite obviously inimical to the moral and physical welfare and the economic advancement of the native."

With regard to the Zangariyika territory, the Draft Report had included the following paragraph which is printed in an appendix:—

"We have already stated in Chapter VII what we submit are the final reasons against the betrayal (*sic*) to the Asiatic of any section of the African peoples, the responsibility for whose destiny has fallen into our (British) hands. Short of the retrocession of the territory, in question to Germany, we can conceive of no transaction more immoral, or more certain ultimately to recoil in ruin upon our own heads, than to buy off Indian discontent at the expense of the native of Africa. Such generosity at the cost of others, —and those our own dependents—would be neither honourable, nor politic."

The Chairman of this Commission was one of the highest officials of the East African Government and he had very strong Government support. The Report was a unanimous one; and the only non-official complaint was, that it had not gone far enough!

The white man's parliament.

In the Nairobi "Convention of Associations", which is commonly and popularly called the "White man's parliament", the same attitude towards Indians was adopted,—with, if anything, even more bitterness and venom. Indians were regarded, from

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first article of the series appeared on August 10.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, is due to arrive in Bombay to-day at 2 p.m. by the s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind. He will be accorded a public reception at the Ballard Pier by the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Indian National Congress and other public bodies.

The members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Indian Home Rule League and the B. N. Union are requested to be present at Ballard Pier, to-day at 2 p.m.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA'S RESPECT FOR POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

GUARANTEES FROM LANDLORDS TO BE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 19.

The Minsk Conference opened yesterday and was adjourned until to-day.

At last silence from Minsk has been broken by an official Bolshevik report of the proceedings there yesterday. M. Danishovsky Chairman of the Russian delegation in his opening speech reviewed the history of the Russo-Polish relations and underlined Russia's pacific policy. He emphasised Russia's respect for Poland's independence and her right to determine her own form of Government. He also said that Russia must demand from Polish landlords such guarantees against renewed attacks as would not be necessary from the workers and peasants of Poland. The Conference adjourned until 18th.

NO INTENTION TO SUPPORT WRANGEL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO KAMENEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LODNON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. Aug. 19.

In the course of his reply to M. Kameneff's letter Mr. Lloyd George said that the object of the proposal that armistice should be signed with General Wrangel and that he should be invited to London for discussion was to end the hostilities in Eastern Europe and to emphasise that British anxiety was, as a part of its general proposal for the Peace Conference, to secure personal safety of the troops and refugees in Crimea, but it was not intended to detach the Crimea from Russia or to secure its possession for General Wrangel. The Government entirely adhered to this attitude. It had no intention of recognising General Wrangel or assisting him and it was only in the event of the Soviet proposing terms to Poland, infringing the independence of Poland that Britain would feel bound to reconsider this attitude.

TABLISHMENT OF SOVIETS.

PROGRESSING IN EASTERN GALICIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 19.

The Bolsheviks claim that the establishment of Soviets is progressing in Eastern Galicia. The new authorities are "abolishing landlords, manufactures, bankers and other exploiters of human labour." All personal property is being transferred to the State.

U.S. NOT TO LEND MONEY TO POLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 19.

Washington.—The State Department has accepted the view of the Treasury that the Government cannot lend money to Poland as a sum of 250 million dollars appropriated for loans to friendly European states is available only for operations against enemy states under which Russia technically is not included.

UNEMPLOYED EX-SERVICE MEN.

HIS MAJESTY ON NEED OF SUPPORTING LORD HAIG'S APPEAL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 19.

His Majesty has sent a letter to the Lord Lieutenants, Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts emphasising that he is anxious that every effort should be made in support of Lord Haig's appeal on behalf of the unemployed ex-service men and requesting that the receipients should co-operate wholeheartedly in order to efface what might be regarded as a reflection on the fair name of our nation.

INFLUENTIAL SUPPORT.

DIFFICULTY OF FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 19.

Lord Haig's renewed efforts to ameliorate the lot of 190,000, unemployed ex-service officers and men are evoking general influential support. Several prominent people have written to the "Times" indicating that measures have already been taken or are being taken to give employment which is admittedly difficult to find in a large number of cases.

Lord Ronaldshay laid the foundation-stone of the tower, which is being raised by Dacca people to commemorate the victory of the Allies.

Sir P. C. Ray leaves Calcutta to-day for England to study the latest developments in chemical and technological research.

DANGER OF FALL WARSAW OVER.

PILSUDSKI'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

POLES RECAPTURE RADZYMIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 19.

Paris.—A message from Warsaw states that the Allied officers in Poland confirm that the immediate danger of the fall of Warsaw is over. The Reds are running back in confusion before Pilsudski's counter-offensive, while a Polish communique claims that their troops are advancing along the entire northern front. The feature of the fighting is the struggle for the possession of the town of Radzymin, northwards of Warshaw, which has changed hands repeatedly, the Poles recapturing it this afternoon.

BOLSHEVIKS REPULSED.

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 19.

Paris —A message from Warsaw states that the Polish counter-offensive, in which French officers including two Generals are participating in the front line, is developing most successfully. The Bolshevists have been repulsed along the whole northern front

BOLSHEVIKS RETREAT FROM VISTULA.

A POLISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 19.

A Polish communique dated August 17th claims marked new successes. All the Bolshevist attacks on Warsaw have been repelled and the new Polish counter-offensive has begun on the line of Demblin (Ivangorod). The Poles are capturing a number of towns. The enemy are retreating in panic from the Vistula in the Otwock section.

AGAINST RUSSO-POLISH WAR

DEMONSTRATIONS IN KATTOWITZ SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug, 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 19.

Berlin.—Crowds in Kattowitz (Silesia) while demonstrating against the Russo-Polish war attacked the French cavalry killing a trooper. The French replied with machine guns and grenades killing nine rioters and wounding 26. The police refused to do their duty, A crowd besieged the police-station to obtain arms, The French ultimately withdrew from the streets. People then paraded the streets singing *'Die Wacht am hein.'* They then sent a deputation to the inter-allied commission at Kattowitz at eleven at night requesting disarmament and withdrawal of the occupation troops. The French Colonel emphatically declined. The crowd's anger increased. At one o'clock in the morning uninterrupted rifle and handgrenade explosions were audible. It is reported that a French officer was then addressing the crowd.

"The Vossische Zeitung" contained a later report stating that the French troops have barricaded all the streets of Kattowitz.

RUSSO-POLISH WAR.

RUMANIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 19.

Reuter learns that the second counter-offensive by the Poles in the region of Thorn is reported to be progressing well and is resulting in clearing of the railway which was occupied by the Bolsheviks.

The Rumanian Government has decided to maintain strict neutrality in the Russo-Polish war.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OBJECTION TO EXODUS TO HILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

At the ensuing session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council on the 23rd, besides the presentation of the budget for 1920-21 and reports of the Select Committees on Local Self-Government and Village Panchayat Bills, 1919, a number of resolutions will be moved. The Hon. Mr. Kelkar will move a resolution or the abolition or reduction to four weeks of the vacation enjoyed by the courts in May and June every year and on the discontinuance of the practice of the removal of the administration seat and certain offices to the hills during the period every year.

The Hon. Mr. Mahajani will move that auction sales of agricultural lands in Berar be held on the spot instead of at the court house and be conducted and supervised by experienced judicial officers, and that steps be taken to prevent slaughter of agricultural and milch cattle beyond a prescribed minimum.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit will move that the time is now ripe for the organisation of a Boy Scouts Association in the C. P.

INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY.

FOR DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

"THE TEMPS" SUSPICION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LODNON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 19.

Paris.—"The Temps" fully agrees with Mr. Lloyd George's frankness regarding the Council of Action threats. The journal declares that there exists an international conspiracy, not only against the Treaty of Versailles but against the British Empire the directors of which are carefully concealing from the workers their real aim which is the dissolution of the Empire.

BRITISH LABOUR MEMBERS IN FRANCE.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 19.

Paris.—Messrs. Goslin and Adamson, delegates from the British Labour Council of Action on their arrival in France were requested by the authorities to leave the country. In the event of refusal they will be expelled.

MESSRS. ADAMSON AND GOSLING LEAVE FOR BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LODNON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 19.

Paris.—Messrs. Adamson and Gosling departed for Britain this evening after a day's sojourn in Paris.

PERMISSION TO STAY REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 19.

Paris.—Messrs. Adamson and Gosling were lunching in the Boulevard cafe when the Police Commissary intimated that if they did not leave this evening an expulsion order would be issued. The delegates subsequently visited the Interior and Foreign Offices with a view to obtaining permission to prolong their stay, but permission was refused.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

DEPORTED TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LODNON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 19.

The Lord Mayor of Cork has been deported to England by a destroyer. He has been hunger-striking ever since his arrest.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

FOUR AMENDMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LODNON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 19.

Four amendments to the League of Nations Covenant have been submitted by Denmark, Norway and Sweden for consideration by the League at Geneva on November, 15th. The first provides for a fixed annual meeting, the second for a special meeting on the demand of ten members of the League the third for obligation to resort to arbitration being made more absolute and precise, while the fourth permit that a State in vicinity of a blockaded State may maintain certain degree of intercourse with the latter, if necessary, to prevent the blockaded state attacking its neighbour.

BRITISH ORDERS.

A Press Note says:—

Intimation has been received from the India Office that certain Persons appointed to British Orders while in India are reporting to the Central Chancery on their arrival in that country, irrespective of whether they have been already invested or not. In a recent instance it was found that a recipient who, after reporting himself, was summoned to an Investiture, had been invested shortly before his departure from India. On another occasion, a lady, who reported to the Central Chancery, received her insignia by post a week after her arrival in England. In order to obviate the risk of a person receiving his or her insignia twice, only those persons are requested to report themselves at the Central Chancery who have not already received their decorations or grants of dignity.

All pilgrim ships, which left Bombay, have arrived at Jeddah, the last one on the 18th instant.

SITUATION IN MESPOT

LINE OF COMMUNICATION WITH PERSIA INTERUPTED.

BAQUABA LOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 19.

Alarming reports having reached London via Paris that the situation in Mesopotamia was growing worse and that rebels were trying to encircle Bagdad Reuter learns that the position, last week, was admittedly serious but that more recent reports indicate general substantial improvement. Railway communications between Bagdad and Persia, Bagdad and Hillan and Bagdad and Mosul have been restored.

"The Times" on the other hand states that the situation is not improving. The line of communication with Persia, according to the "Times," is completely interrupted. Baquaba, thirty miles from Bagdad has been looted.

It is reported that Colonel Leachman, a well-known political officer has been killed at Feluja and that an attempt has been made to murder the political officer at Erdil, fifty miles from Mosul which report of true would indicate recrudescence of trouble in Kurdistan.

RENOUNCE TITLES.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' APPEAL TO TITLE-HOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Mahomedan residents of Sarang Street, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Wednesday morning in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, to consider the question of non-co-operation, Moulvi Hakim Fazle Rahim of Delhi presiding.

The President said the words non-co-operation though they were English and appeared to be new to them were not new, but were old and if they referred to their history they would know what they were preached by their own Prophet, who was the first to abstain from all things of a prohibitive nature in Islam. It was here that non-co-operation began. Their very Quran had taught them non-co-operation. Though it was preached to them thirteen hundred years ago, they had not adopted it practically. He exhorted them to remain firm to their religion and if they did so, he hoped success would be theirs.

Moulvi Nazir Husein then moved the following resolution:—"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay indignantly protests against the Turkish Treaty, even though it has been signed, inasmuch as its terms controvert the provisions and injunctions of the Islamic Shariat. This meeting is of opinion that His Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Moslemin has been forced to give assent, hence, it earnestly appeals to the Indian Mussalmans to make gigantic efforts and follow the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, in its agitation against the Turkish Treaty."

The resolution was sconded and passed unanimously.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

Hakim Salim then moved the following resolution:—"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay views with great alarm the high handed policy which the Sind authorities have adopted in respect to the Khilafat workers. It is of opinion that this cruel attitude on the part of the authorities will result in very grave and lamentable consequences; and the responsibility will fall on those who favour such unfair methods."

The resolution was seconded and carried.

Moulvi Syed Ismail Ghaznavi then moved the following resolution:—"This meeting strongly recommends to the Mussalmans of Bombay that they should offer the sacrifice of goat, etc., instead of that of cow on the occasion of the Idud-Duha."

The resolution was seconded and carried.

Munshi Nazir Husein moved the following resolution:—"This meeting resolves that a sub-committee be appointed in order to make proper arrangements for a respectable and influential delegation which should wait upon and request the title-holders of Bombay to renounce their titles and honours. And further this sub-committee be empowered to direct the Mussalmans to boycott such persons, in accordance with Shariat, who refuse to surrender their titles and honours."

Mr. Nazir Husein said they were going in deputation to all the Moslem title-holders. It was their duty to do so in the interests of Islam.

Moulvi Moslem Velhoori in seconding the resolution said those who co-operated with the enemies of Islam were their enemies. He then gave a harrowing account of the massacres perpetrated by the Greeks on the Turks in Smyrna.

The resolution was carried.

An appeal was then made for the boycott of English goods.

The proceedings terminated with a prayer by Moulvi Abdul Majid for the safety of the Sultan of Turkey and the Amir of Afghanistan.

MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 19.

A deputation of the Madras Provincial Medical ... waited by Dr. Coman, ... evening ... Governor yesterday ... House, to represent ... grievances of the members ... respect of pay and ... treatment.

TRAGEDY AT MAHIM BEACH.

CHILDREN SURROUNDED BY TIDE.

ONE BOY AND GIRLS PERISH.

PICNIC ENDS IN DISASTER.

A sea-side tragedy of an exceptionally distressing character occurred on Wednesday at the Mahim beach when twelve children, one boy and eleven girls of the American Marathi Mission Schools at Byculla were drowned in the sea. It was a holiday in the schools and a picnic was arranged for the children, about 63 girls and 31 boys, to go to Mahim and pass the day on the sand there. It appears that the children on going to the sand seperated themselves into different groups and began to paddle in shallow waters. One of these groups got on a sandy island and soon afterwards the tide began to come in. It came so fast and suddenly that before the children and the teachers who were in charge of them could realize the danger they were surrounded by waters and their return to the shore was cut off. Some local fishermen went to their rescue and succeeded in bringing out three of them safe. But one boy and eleven girls who were struggling in the water were drowned. Six of them were washed ashore shortly after the occurrence and the bodies of five others were recovered later on at night. The boy's body was found yesterday morning.

THE INQUEST.

At an inquest held on their bodies at the Coroner's Court, by Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner and a Common jury, Mrs. Florence Hazen said she was with the children. As the tide was out the children went paddling in the water along the beach. Some of them went to a sandy island about four hundred yards from the others. There was shallow water in some places. The oldest among the children, who went in the water, was eighteen years of age. Others were between ten and ufteen. She (witness) went a little way into the water she did not go as far as the island as the tide was running in. She turned back alongwith other girls, She did not realise that those on the island were in danger. Whilst coming back she noticed that some of the children were overtaken by the water. She went towards them as far as she could but found the current was too strong for her. Witness then saw fishermen going to rescue them and she, therefore, returned to the shore. She found eleven girls missing. Later, one of the masters told her that a boy was also missing. She next saw the bodies of two girls washed ashore by the tide. A doctor was sent for, who on arrival said that life was extinct. The police tried artificial respiration. All who had gone to the island were drowned. A boat went out for them but it was too late. She did not know if any of those who were on the island knew swimming. She saw five bodies washed ashore.

Nurse Rutnabai Angustine who also went with the party said the children went padling in shallow water and she went with them. The children scattered in groups and the children returned to the shore. Subsequently a girl told her that some children were drowned. She saw bodies of two girls washed ashore and after artificial respiration was tried, the doctor said they were dead.

SIGNS FOR HELP.

Sarubai Yeshwant, a teacher, said she too was with the party. She went into shallow waters with others, but came out. When she saw the tide coming in, she shouted to the children to come away but they were instantly surrounded by water. They made signs with their hands to come, but she could not go as the current was too strong for her. Some fishermen went and a boat also went out. She then saw bodies floating.

Laxmibai Tilak, the matron of the school, said the children were allowed to paddle where there was little water. She went with them. The tide began to run in suddenly and she with others took the little children to the shore.

Solomon David, a student, said the deceased boy Ramchandra was with him and other boys on a sandy mound. They were six of them. The tide was rising, but the deceased was coming slowly. The tide overtook the deceased and he called out to witness who then went to his help. The deceased caught witness by the throat. The water was above his (witness's) head. He took off his hand and hastened to the shore but could not see the deceased any more.

THE VERDICT.

The jury recorded that the deaths were caused by the children having been accidentally drowned in sea at Mahim.

WITHDRAWL OF FOREST PROSECUTIONS.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. EMMANUEL'S LETTER.

(From a Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Aug. 10

The 183 forest prosecutions in Kalghatgi Dharwar district are withdrawn, thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Belvi and the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Joseph Baptista presided over a monster meeting on the 17th at Dharwar, which protested against Mr. Emanuel's letter to the Municipality. Yesterday Mr. Baptista lectured at Hubli and to-day he lectures at Gadag.

THE HON. MR. PATEL.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL OF STATE.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

The following appeal, on behalf of the Hon. **Mr. V. J. Patel, has** been issued to voters of the Council of State:—

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel now being in England in the service of the country we feel it our duty to take the initiative in the matter of his election campaign, as his friends, sympathisers or supporters.

Mr. Patel has decided to stand as a candidate for election to one of the three seats in the Council of State, allotted to the Bombay Presidency. His choice is decidedly a wise one. The Council of State is now the highest legislative body in the Indian political constitution, and it is certainly in the interest of the country that Mr. Patel should be a member of that body.

The work of the Hon. Mr. Patel as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council as well as of the Supreme Legislative Council is before the public. It has been characterised by patient industry, resourcefulness, tenacity of purpose, and an unflinching determination to support the National Cause. It is mainly owing to these qualities that he was promoted from the local to the Viceregal Council three years ago, and we believe his work in the latter during that period has also decidedly entitled him to seek further promotion.

It will be some time before Mr. Patel returns to India from England, where he has been deputed for the second time as a delegate of the Indian National Congress and where he has done and is at present doing very useful work in connection with the discussion by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the India Office Committee of the rules and regulations under the new and the old Government of India Acts. It will, therefore, be the duty of those voters of the Council of State, who, we believe, do appreciate his work, to advance the prospects of his election both by reserving their own votes for Mr. Patel and requesting their voter friends to do the same.

We believe that the election of Mr. Patel in the Council of State will be an added element of strength to the popular cause in that body and trust that voters will see that his election is made certain. The Council of State is not only the highest but also in a way the most important legislative body. For it is bound eventually to be the arbiter between Government and the people and must be strengthened in point of democratic representation.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, (Bombay.)
HARCHANDRAI VISHANDAS, (Karachi.)
N. C. KELKAR, (Poona.)
JOSEPH BAPTISTA, (Bombay.)
D. V. BELVI, (Belgaum.)
S. A. BRELVI, (Bombay.)
R. P. KARANDIKAR, (Satara.)
G. B. DESHPANDE, (Belgaum.)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The Madras Legislative Council resumed sitting this morning, the Governor presiding. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer, Government accepted an amended resolution to the effect that Government be pleased to refrain from any declaration as to the caste of Sourashtra community for the purpose of election to the councils. Another resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the relation of provincial and local finances was also carried. On the motion of Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer, a resolution recommending the Governor in Council to ask the railway administration to maintain retiring rooms for Indian passengers travelling on higher classes wherever similar provisions have been made for Europeans was also carried.

The Council then adjourned.

In pursuance of a resolution moved in the Legislative Council by Mr. Ahmed Thambi Marakkayar that in cases of emergency sub-magistrates be authorised to register documents in the house of Gosha (*purdha*) ladies on payment of reasonable fees, it being represented that the Government of Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States had refused to recognise the powers of attorney executed in this presidency which were attested by sub-registrars and refused to accept them unless attested by sub-magistrates.

Government have issued necessary instructions.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH RELEASED.

TENDERS APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Pir Mahbub Shah was released from jail yesterday morning in accordance with a writ issued by the Bombay Government. He drove out with two men to Fuleli, probably to catch the launch for Tando but was subsequently seen in the town in western Kucha, where his brother is living. On the way 50 to 100 people followed him carrying "Allaho Akbar." No Khilafat worker cared to go near him. They and the Extremists section are annoyed because the Pir has tendered an apology.

A MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, Aug.

The Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference of Berar has invited the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference to hold its next annual session at Akola during the Christmas Week. It is expected that the All-India Conference will accept the invitation.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER

CORPORATION'S RIGHT.

MULJI JETHA FIRE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned debate on the eighth report of the Elections Committee regarding the question of giving preference to Indian candidates in making appointments in this Municipality and the question of amending the Municipal Act, so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

The Committee recommended that the Corporation should express an opinion that in making appointments to any posts in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors. As regarded the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner, the Committee were of opinion that the Act need not be amended at present.

Dr. D. B. P. Master had moved and Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded a proposition approving and adopting the report and directing that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

To this, an amendment had been moved by Mr. B. N. Motiwala approving and adopting the report with the exception of the portion referring to the appointment of Municipal Commissioner, which should be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and report.

Mr. Motiwala said the members of the Civil Service who had been appointed Commissioners, had given entire satisfaction and had done their work for the Municipality with great zeal. The advantage of these appointments lay in the fact that not being members of the Corporation they could take a detached point of view and give their views without fear or favour. But the counter-balancing disadvantage was that there were frequent changes, the Commissioners being taken away from the post and transferred elsewhere. When there were going to be great changes in the constitution of the Corporation this was the time when they should have this power. They would then have a wider field of selection.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said when they possessed this power they could select candidates for the post not only from this city, or this country, but even out of India and he thought they might be able to get some of the past Commissioners to accept the post. He declared it would be altogether meaningless, whilst making other high municipal appointments, not to possess the power of making the appointment of Commissioners. When they were going to have a democratic municipal franchise it would be only in the fitness of things that this power should be vested in them. He had no doubt that Government would comply with this request.

"RIGHTS—NO FAVOUR."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought no long speech was necessary on a subject like this. For one thing he believed that even if this Corporation did not suggest this amendment of the Act the coming democratic Corporation would never allow the appointment to be vested in hands other than their own. It had been said by a member that Government had never disappointed them in regard to the calibre of Commissioners they had given to the Corporation. It was very kind of Government to have given them good officers, but he (the speaker) did not want favours any more. They wanted their rights and it should be the right of a democratic body to appoint its own executive officers. It would take away their moral control over their officers if they were appointed by another institution. Government had given them good Commissioners, but the Corporation were no longer children and were able to manage their own affairs. The Corporation would be failing in their duty and showing a distrust of themselves and a poor opinion of their capacity to manage their affairs if they did not insist in an amendment of the Act so as to empower them to appoint Commissioners.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar, supporting the amendment, said the Corporation should have the right of making this appointment.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Government had given them good Commissioners, but the constant changes did not work to the advantage of the Corporation. The Commissioners were in most cases taken away just when they had got good experience of their work and were very valuable. That was done because it was to their advantage to be taken away to higher posts elsewhere. In order to stop this state of things they should give the Commissioners a maximum salary of Rs. 4,000 with a house allowance of Rs. 500. This was not much when the purchasing power of the rupee was so small. Otherwise they should not give their Commissioners less than what other Municipalities paid. He was in favour of the Corporation having the right of appointing the Commissioner because he thought the Corporation would continue to go to Government for supplying them with men from the large field of the I.C.S. He (the speaker) wanted the power to retain the Commissioners' services as long as the Corporation liked. He moved an amendment requesting the President to move Government to undertake legislation for amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Commissioner.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, seconding the amendment, expressed himself in favour of the Corporation appointing the Commissioners. because Commissioners were not appointed by the Corporation he had noticed a tendency among some members to look upon the former with some sort of suspicion. The same thing had happened at Poona some years ago when one party took up an obstructive attitude because the Chief Officer was not of their choice.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji spoke in favour of the original proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was surprised that an important matter like this should have been disposed of by the Committee in four lines. He thought the Committee should reconsider the matter. He supported Mr. Motiwala's amendment. It might be that the Committee would send in a report exactly opposite to the one they had submitted.

The amendment, moved by Mr. Wadia, was carried as a substantive proposition.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE BRIGADE.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia moved the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to make inquiries and submit a report to the Corporation whether it is a fact that during the recent disastrous fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, large sums of money were received by some of the men of the Fire Brigade either from the victims of the fire or from the owners of the shops which were saved from destruction and whether the receiving of such money amounts to illegal gratification. If so, what steps he proposes to take against those who have profited by the outbreak of fire."

Mr. Dumasia said he did not want to make allegations against anybody individually, and had not taken any notice of some anonymous letters which he had received because they were anonymous. They however said that certain things had happened and if there was found to be any truth in the allegations such practices must be stopped with a heavy hand.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the proposition, said there were many rumours afloat, and if they were true it was scandalous. He appealed to the public spirit of the merchants to come forward and give what information they possessed to the Commissioner, for the question concerned the welfare and good name of the city.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala said some three or four men had given him also certain information. He associated himself with the appeal made by Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. P. Anstey suggested the deletion of the words "whether the receiving of such money amounts to illegal gratification." He asserted if money was received in this manner it did amount to illegal gratification, and the sentence was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar enquired if the Commissioner, when he dealt with the question, would treat the information as confidential, because both givers and receivers of bribers were liable to be prosecuted and people might not give information if they stood this risk. Something should be done to save them from trouble in the future.

REWARD FOR FINDING OUT GUILTY.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Commissioner, said he was present at the scene of the fire for three or four hours, and the confusion which prevailed there was so great that it was impossible for the right hand to know what the left hand was doing. He knew several members of the Fire Brigade and had the utmost confidence in them and the chief of the Brigade in particular was above suspicion. He was quite aware that no allegation had been made against anybody individually. According to some rumours the sums offered were not only enough to bribe their Chief, but to bribe even the Commissioner. (Laughter.) He had endeavoured to follow up the clue given to him, but in every attempt he was faced with the difficulty that the persons were afraid to give information for fear of getting into trouble. He could assume Mr Kamdar that he would not divulge the name of any party who gave him such information. The most charitable form of the story was that a merchant, seeing a gang of men of the Fire Brigade working near his "jetha", going away to get refreshments—and they had worked like real men and some of them had fallen out and fainted in the early hours of the morning—offered them some "bukhshis" for a drink or refreshment.

Proceeding the Commissioner said he would obtain legal opinion as to whether the acceptance of illegal gratification by a man of the Municipal Fire Brigade came under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, but he wished to state publicly that if he was satisfied that any member of the staff had accepted such bribes he would dismiss him at once without hesitation, whatever might be the legal penalties he might incur. It would strengthen his hands in the investigation if the Corporation agreed to his suggestion that a reward of Rs. 1,000 be offered for information which could assist him in discovering whether there was any truth in the allegations or not.

The Corporation accepted the suggestion as a rider to the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna suggested another rider to the effect that the Commissioner be authorised to offer a reward or rewards up to a total of Rs. 5,000 for any information which might establish the guilt of any person or persons of the Fire Brigade.

The rider was accepted.

The proposition, with the last rider, was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

The Bank of Belgal rate for demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent. Exchanged. Bank Telegraph Transfer closing quotation one shilling ten one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten three-eight pence.

"FINAL"

THE GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

WHAT HAPPENED AT DEPUTATION'S INTERVIEW.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED'S" VERSION.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed", in its issue of Thursday, gives further particulars about the Grant Road Scheme. It lays stress on the authenticity of the details published for, it says, they are given as a result of the interview the Editor of the paper had with "the highest official of the Government of Bombay", which were read over to the Hon. Mr. Curtis, who gave his sanction to publish the news as "authoritative."

The paper says that the report of the interview the Parsi deputation had with the Governor at Poona, on the 10th instant, as given in the Bombay papers by the deputation on Friday, the 13th instant, was not "complete",—rather it was "misleading." On the contrary, the "Jame" claims that an earlier report, given by that journal, about what had happened at that interview, has now proved to be substantially correct. After reading the report in the newspapers as sent in by the deputation, the Parsis of Bombay entertained the hope that, after the proposed consultation of an engineer of railway experience, appointed by the Zoroastrian Association there might arise possibility of changing the venue of the scheme. This, it says, is a delusion. The scheme, as emphasised by Sir George Lloyd at the interview, was "final", and adds that Sir George Lloyd "did never say to the deputation that he would at all be prepared to change the place for the Terminal station after a consultation with Parsi engineers."

The journal, proceeding, says that Sir George Lloyd is quite prepared to keep his word to see that the grievances of the persons to be dishoused by the scheme are redressed. The house-owners or tenants who will be dishoused will get "a very substantial price" ("compensation"), and Government will be bound at the earliest opportunity to give them facilities for some plots of lands in some suitable parts of Bombay itself.

About the "Marzban Chawls" for the poor Parsis, Sir George Lloyd said that not only would the Government pay a "very satisfactory price" for them, but would sanction payment of sums necessary for the erection of chawls in some convenient places in the Bombay Island.

The "Jame", continuing, says that Sir George Lloyd having put a question to the deputation at what average rate the late Khan Bahadur Marzban had bought the lands for the chawls was told that they had been purchased at Rs. 5 per square yard. He then enquired about the present market value, when he was told that the price now was Rs. 100 per square yard. Sir George Lloyd then retorted by saying that he was quite prepared to pay that price (viz. Rs. 100), and that, as the lands admeasured about 10,000 square yards, he would pay Rs. 10,00,000, besides a 15 per cent. compensation, added to that "the price for material" he was quite prepared to pay twelve lakhs of rupees for the chawls. If they got this sum, he added, "a rich community like the Parsis should not raise such an uproar."

The "Jame" also points out that the Government has good reasons not to make public the plans and estimates in connection with the present scheme. The reason of not even giving an inkling of it before foisting it on the public, is that that might lead to a colossal speculation of lands in Bombay.

HIS FAITH SHAKEN IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

RAI SAHIB RENOUNCES HIS TITLES

The following is the copy of the letter addressed by Rai Sahib Murlidhar Vakil, High Court, Ambala city to the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government Simla:—

Sir,—I respectfully beg to renounce the title of Rai Sahib conferred upon me in 1898, and surrender herewith the Sanad and the Badge. I also beg to surrender the Kaisar-i-Hind silver medal bestowed upon me in 1904 for public service.

It is with the extreme pained anquish that in my old age I had to witness the extreme humiliation and helplessness of my countrymen. The atrocities of April, 1919 stand unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. The butchering of hundreds of people in Jhalianwala Bagh, the callous disregard of the wounded, the crawling order, the flogging of innocent people in public streets, the bombing and machine-gunning of unarmed crowds, the open disgrace of the women, the indiscriminate arrest of respectable and law-abiding persons and the unscrupulous and unjust manner in which the martial law was administered cannot allow any self-respecting Indian to retain such honors any longer. I waited to see if justice would be done to the wronged and violated humanity but the report of the Hunter Committee, the decision of the cabinet thereon and the result of the debate in the House of Lords, the retention of the wrong does still in the service of the Crown, and the non-fulfilment of the promises made by the responsible ministers of the Crown giving rise to the Khilafat agitation have shaken my faith in the British Justice and driven me to take this step.

COLOMBO [illegible].

(From Our [illegible])

[illegible] Aug. 19.

Three parcels of [illegible] day at the Grandpass Mar[illegible] changed hands at 191; othe[illegible] buyers. 877,976 lbs, of rub[illegible] logued for to-morrow's s[illegible]

LORD MILNEA ON EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 8.)

first to last, as mere interlopers in a White Man's preserve, and their ultimate exclusion was demanded in quite unmistakable terms. The final Declaration of this Convention on the Indian Question was promulgated almost at the same time as the publication of the Economic Commission Report.

How far this united attempt to change the Constitution of East Africa in war time had gone, may be judged from the following fact, which I have seen with my own eyes in print:—

An illustration, (which met with no contradiction or correction from the East African Government) was published, in the leading European East African paper. It took up the whole of a large page of print. This page was headed with the words:—

"The two Houses."

—meaning, of course the two "Houses of Parliament" in East Africa. Below this larger heading, was a second heading,—"The Upper House." This was illustrated by a portrait of the Legislative Assembly, newly constituted and elected.

Underneath this, again, was a second portrait of the "White Man's Parliament" which was called "The Lower House."

The moral of the picture was obvious. Here was, for all Britishers, a satisfactory Constitution for East Africa, already formed, on Democratic lines. The one significant thing about it all was this, that Indians were excluded. There were, indeed, two Indian nominations by the Governor; but no elected seat, no franchise, no vote. This exclusion of Indians had then been deliberately aimed at and the attempt had been extraordinarily successful. They were, as I have said, for all practical purposes, put outside the Constitution altogether.

The Convention of Europeans.

Now let us mark carefully what follows. This Lower House—this White Man's Parliament of East Africa,—met almost immediately after the conclusion of the War. The meeting had been planned and discussed beforehand for many months. It passed the following resolutions:—

"That whereas our Nation (i.e. the British Nation as opposed to the Indian) has assumed responsibility for the future of the indigenous East African peoples and of the countries they inhabit.

"And whereas our nation (i. e. British) ideals of enlightenment and progress are crystallised in our Christian Western Civilisation, and it is our duty to make sure that the best contained therein is readily available for the need of awakening Africa.

"And whereas the maintenance of this country depends entirely (*sic*) on the prestige and force of character of the White man,

"And whereas certain Indians have entered this country as traders, clerks and artisans,

"And whereas this people follow in all things a civilisation which is Eastern and in many respects repugnant to ours, ...

"And whereas *the Indian community of this country are agitating for adult suffrage* and by this means seek to gain control over the destinies of the country,

"And whereas the Imperial Conference in London . . . passed four resolutions, of which the principal is as follows:—

"'It is an inherent function of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration."

"And thereby has recorded, as the final judgment of the British Commonwealth, that the principle of self-determination shall govern migration and the composition of populations. We, the members of the Convention of Associations, pray . . that the function so solemnly pronounced to be inherent in the Government of this British community may be exercised by us. . . in order that this stronghold of European Colonisation in Central Africa may take her stand beside her sister colonies in their policy of *ultimate Asiatic exclusion*.

"Further, we beg that, to the conquered Territory, the same policy of *ultimate Asiatic exclusion* be applied."

Barefaced Impudence.

I have called this demand in the "Modern Review," "bare-faced impudence"; and I can find no milder words by which to characterise it either justly or adequately. When we remember the fact, that Indian settlers were earlier colonists in East Africa than the British settlers; that their trade interests are still far in excess of the British trade interests; that British settlers would not be in East Africa at all to-day, had it not been for the Indian pioneers,—when we remember all these facts, the shamelessness of this attempt to oust the Indian, not only from the Constitution, but from the very country of East Africa, stands out in all its naked ugliness, as something almost unparalleled in recent history.

Lord Milner Deprecates Alteration.

Yet, in spite of all this, Lord Milner deprecates any alteration! He urges that nothing should be done till the next election! But this last election on the purely European basis without a single Indian voter on the whole electoral roll, has only just been held. The "Upper House" of East Africa has only just been appointed. The Lower House, self constituted, is virulently, anti-Indian. If this injustice is allowed to remain, for some years longer, till *'the next election'*,—who knows what may happen? Who knows, whether the original European injustice will not have been fortified by all kinds of repressive legislation?

There must be no delay.

No! There must be no delay at all in altering that which has been brought about so unjustly! The evil has been done; and it must be undone without any further delay. The franchise must be given to Indian citizens in East Africa, on equal terms with Europeans.

(To be concluded.)

AUXILIARY FORCE BILL.

ENROLMENT AND SCALE OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

In view of the introduction of the Auxiliary Force Bill at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council, the following communique has been issued:—

It has been decided that until the numbers obtainable on the system of voluntary enrolment has been ascertained, the existing units of the Indian Defence Force will be constituted as provisional Units of the proposed Auxiliary Force and that any reorganisation that may prove necessary will be effected on the basis of the numbers actually enrolled.

ENROLMENT.

Persons desirous of enrolment in the Auxiliary Force should inform the Officer Commanding, the unit of the Indian Defence Force to which they belong, of their intentions to enrol, at the earliest possible date before the 1st October, 1920, and such persons will be formally enrolled in the Auxiliary Force as soon as that Force becomes duly constituted by law. Persons who are now members of the Indian Force should apply for enrolment in the local unit to which they desire to belong.

Officers and the officers of the Indian Army Reserve Officers who have been released from the army service can apply for enrolment either in the local unit or in the Auxiliary Officers' Corps, submitting their applications in the latter case to the General Officer, Commanding Brigade, within the area of which they are ordinarily resident.

It is further notified, that subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, pay and allowance on a definite scale will be admissible to persons enrolled in the Auxiliary Force who undergo specified periodical training. Pay will be allowed at the rate of Rs. 2 per diem in case of Privates, Rs. 3 for Corporals and Rs. 4 for Sergeants. A day consists of four hours of actual drill and instruction and may be made up of fractions of day not exceeding four in number. Any person in whatever class he may be placed on account of age or otherwise, can earn pay up to maximum number of days specified for the active class viz 16 days in case of infantry, and 20 days in case of other branches. A person completing the full number of days and required musketry course will, in addition, receive bonus equivalent to pay thus earned. The reservist of either class who completes training specified for the first, or "A" class of reserve and required musketry course, will receive bonus equivalent to 50 per cent. of pay that can be earned by undergoing training laid down for that class, viz., 6 days in case of infantry, and 10 days in case of other branches. Thus a sergeant in an Artillery Unit whatever his age can earn by completing drills required of the active class and annual gun course Rs. 80 in pay and Rs. 80 as bonus, making a total of Rs. 160. Similarly a Private of infantry aged 43 can by completing 24 hours' drill and musketry course earn Rs. 12 in pay and Rs. 6 as bonus, but if he completes 64 hours' drill and musketry course, he will earn Rs. 32 as pay and Rs. 32 as bonus, a total of Rs. 64.

For recruits who have to undergo a specified preliminary training, maximum pay and bonus admissible will be that laid down for the active class. Pay and bonus thus earned will be additional to the travelling allowance, for which provision will be made on scales to be fixed locally. The officers holding commissions in the Auxiliary Force will receive pay of the rank, as for the British Service and staff pay at the rate of Rs. 400 for a Lieut.-Col., Rs. 200 for a Major or Captain and Rs. 100 for a Lieut. or a 2nd-Lieut., up to the maximum of 16 days in case of infantry and 20 days in other branches. The mounted officers and men, provided they complete training required, will receive horse allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem, but reservists in order to obtain this allowance must complete training laid down for the "A" reserve.

Other ranks when attending a camp will receive free rations as for the British service or an allowance *in lieu*. Officers will receive on appointment, an outfit allowance of Rs. 300, other ranks will be given an uniform clothing free.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers will be appointed to Auxiliary Force provisionally in first instance, in order to provide requisite administrative staff for carrying on the business of the unit. Substantive appointments will be made when each unit is organised on the basis of numbers secured by enrolment. These will be selected on the recommendation of the local military authority from officers of the Indian Defence Force, officers who have relinquished temporary commissions in Regular Army and the officers of the present Indian Army Reserve of the Officers, or where the suitable ex-officers are not forthcoming, from other candidates. But in all cases, military qualifications will constiute the primary claim to selection.

DEFALCATION CASES IN BANGLORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

Cases of defalcation have been noticed in the office of the Superintendent of Power and Lighting in Bangalore city and it is alleged that money has been paid on bogus bills and forged receipts. The amount involved in these cases is not known, though exaggerated reports are made about it. A clerk of the office has been taken into police custody and further enquiries are being made.

MR. GANDHI AT CALICUT.

GRAND RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, August 19.

Heartiest and most enthusiastic reception accorded yesterday by the citizens of Calicut to Mahatma Ghandi and Mr. Shaukat Ali is unprecedented in the history of Malabar. The whole town had been tastefully and artistically decorated with arches bearing appropriate motos, toranams, flags and flowers and from 10 a.m. people of all classes and communites began to flock to the railway station and premises. By 12 o'clock there was an unprecedented gathering on the station and the roadside through which the procession was to pass. All prominent leaders of all communities had assembled on the platform in spite of the very limited number of platform tickets issued by railway authorities. The train arrived at 2-30 p.m. being ninety minutes late. On arrival Khan Bahadur P. M. Muthu Koyal Thangal garlanded Mr. Gandhi, while Mr. Dwarakadas Valjee garlanded Mr. Shaukat Ali. A gigantic procession was formed with tom tom and music and it began to move out of the station premises. Roads were crowded, the rush was increasing minute by minute. Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali had to stand up in their carriage with a view to give the masses opportunity to have a look at them. The procession was very long and consisted of a string of motor cars, brougham and carriages of every kind. There were cries of *bande mataram* and Mahatma Ghandhi and Shaukat Ali *ki jai*. Finally at about 3-30 the procession reached the residence specially arranged for Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali and party.

Afterwards a leaders' conference was held and was attended by over five hundred gentlemen The conference lasted about two hours.

In the evening at 6-30. Mr Gandhi addressed a gathering roughly estimated at twenty thousand on the Vellavil Beach on "Non-co-operation." Mr. Shaukat Ali spoke to his Mussalman brethren on their duties and responsibilities with regards to the Khilafat movement. Mr. Raman Menon, occupied the chair. Mr. Gandhi's lecture was interpreted in Malayalam by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar and Mr Shaukat Ali's by a Bania gentleman of Cochin. People had come from all parts of Malabar. Before dispersing Mr. Raman Menon, on behalf of Calicut people presented a purse of Rs. 2,500 to Mr. Gandhi towards Khilafat Funds, regretting inability to collect more owing to the very short notice of his visit to Calicut. The gathering dispersed at 8-35 with a vote of thanks by Mr. P. Modeen Toya. Such a gathering at a single function had in the opinion of aged people been never witnessed in Malabar during the last half a century. In spite of the immensity of the crowd perfect peace and order prevailed. The Police did excellent work under Mr. E. V. Amu, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

This morning the party left for Mangalore. They were given a hearty send off by a large crowd.

MR. GANDHI.

UNABLE TO VISIT COLOMBO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

It is understood Mr. Gandhi has wired back from Madras regretting his inability to visit Colombo.

HIGH COURT VAKILS.

EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

The following amendments are made by the High Court in the existing Rules for the Examination of Candidates for the office of Vakils of the High Court.

1. An examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court will be held twice a year in the months of February and August or in such other month and on such date as may be determined by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges. At least 3 months' notice of the exact date fixed for holding the examination will be given by publication in the "Government Gazette."

2. In order to pass the examination the candidate must obtain at least 33 per cent of the marks obtainable in each paper and 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all papers.

3. If an unsuccessful candidate obtains 50 per cent of the marks obtainable in one or more papers he shall not be required on the next occasion on which he offers himself for examination to be examined in such paper or papers.

Explanation.—Candidates who were unsuccessful at the examination held in February 1920 will be allowed to avail themselves of this rule.

4. A certificate will also be granted to each unsuccessful candidate who had obtained 50 per cent of the marks obtained in one or more papers.

OFFICIAL CO-OPERATION.

OLICE AND KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

DR. ANSARI. "ENEMY OF GOVT."

SERIOUS ALLEGATION UNANSWERED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 15.

I am authorised to send you copies of letters exchanged between Mr. Asaf Ali Esq., Bar-at-Law, and the Delhi authorities (previous to August 1st), on a subject which has been the topic of serious discussion in responsible circles. Briefly stated the facts are that one Syed Igbal Shah, who is chauffeur to Dr. M. A. Ansari and is also an officer of Khilafat Volunteer Corps chanced to go to the European Traffic Inspector of Police at Delhi to recommend to the latter a friend of his for a driver's certificate. He had previously obtained a testimonial from his master Dr. Ansari, for the said friend which he thought proper to produce on this occasion. What thereupon ensued he reduced to writing and forwarded to the Secretary of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps Delhi. In effect he said that the "Sahib" (whom he mistook for the Deputy Superintendent of Police) on seeing him first inquired what office he held in the Khilafat Corps, and on learning his rank and designation ironically said "And why are you not in uniform today, and where is your sword?" A suitable reply provoked "sahib" to further animadversions which in substance charged the Khilafat Volunteer with having ulterior objects such as intending to join forces with "Kabul" and fighting "us" (presumably Indian Government) and so on. Then he turned his attention, it was alleged, to Dr. M. A. Ansari's testimonial granted to the candidate for a driver's certificate, and throwing it down he exclaimed "Ansari be damned," and flying into a temper described him as "an enemy of the Government" and further used unbecoming expressions. All this took place in the presence of an Indian military officer and the prospective driver, and was overheard by another person employed at Russa and Company, who happened be standing within earshot. Mr. Asaf Ali received this complaint in due course as President of Khilafat Volunteers, and after close examination of Syed Igbal Shah despatched the following letter to the Senior Superintendent of Police:—

LETTER TO S. S. P.

DELHI, 14th July, 1920.

Sir,

"I enclose for your perusal the copy of a report I have received, in due course as President of the Khilafat Volunteers, Delhi, from an officer of the said body. The report contains allegation, (arising out of an amazing interview between Syed Igbad Shah from whom I have received the report and the D. S. P.), which call for serious notice inasmuch as the expression the D. S. P. is alleged to have permitted himself to cast upon the body of which I am the President is too libellous to be overlooked. However, I have decided to suspend my step, which it may be necessary to take, until I have heard from you."

As, however, the Senior Superintendent had not even the common politeness to acknowledge receipt of this letter 22nd July, following letter was addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi:—

LETTER TO DY. COMMISSIONER.

"Sir,—On 14th July I addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, drawing his attention to a matter which if not satisfactorily settled would oblige me not to let it rest where it does at present. I have not so far received either an acknowledgment of or a reply to my letter. I am afraid it would not be possible to suspend necessary action indefinitely and therefore I call your attention as Head of the District to the said matter.

"Briefly on 29th June last Syed Igbad Shah an officer of "Khilafat Volunteers" (a body of which I happen to be the President) called on Deputy Superintendent of Police on business, and it is alleged, was treated to, what I regard, an amazing conversation by the latter. From the report of the conversation which I have now before me, and a copy of which has been supplied to the Superintendent of Police it appears that the Deputy Superintendent of Police permitted himself, among other things, to indulge in utterance highly libellous of Khilafat Volunteers, using unbecoming language and imputing utterly fake objects to the said body, besides employing most objectionable and defamatory expressions in respect of Doctor M. A. Ansari, But I leave Dr. Ansari to deal with the matter which concerns him. I am however suspending what action may be necessary in this case to take, until I am satisfied that I have had the opportunity of judging the allegations aright.

I hope you will be so good as to take what notice you think necessary of the case.

"It has been a cause of complaint in the past that opportunity is not given to authorities to deal with matters within their power.

"My object therefore is to make the repetition of that complaint impossible."

And a reminder was also sent to the Senior Superintendent of Police. Soon after despatch of these letters Mr. Asaf Ali came to know that the complaint related to the Traffic Inspector and not the Deputy Superintendent. Consequently he personally called on the Senior Superintendent and had the correction noted. He further asked Senior Superintendent of Police to inform the Deputy Commissioner also of the correction. Evidently this was done; for the Deputy Commissioner returned the following reply:—

DELHI, 24th July, 1920.

To,

M. Asaf Ali, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

Sir,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to m edated 22nd current on the subject of certain allegations made by S. Igbal Shah against Inspector Senor.

"Mr. Iver, Senior Superintendent of Police, will to you direct.

Yours truly,

R. C [illegible]STEN."

S. S. P.'s REPLY.

The direct reply promised in the above letter came on 26th July, and ran as under:—

From

G. G. B. Iver, Esq.,
Senior Superintendent of Police,
Delhi Province.

To,

Mr. Asaf Ali,
Barrister-at-Law,
Delhi.

Sir,

"In reply to your letter dated the 14th July, 1920, forwarding a complaint of one S. Iqbal Shah against the *Deputy Superintendent of Police*, I write to say that I have made enquiries into the matter. Those enquiries have not produced any substantiation of the allegations and I do not propose to take any further action in regard to your letter.

I have etc.,
G. G. B. IVER,
Senior Superintendent of Police."

As italics show the evasion was too thin and ill-conceived, and called for a fitting rejoinder which was as follows:—

ANOTHER LETTER TO S. S. P.

29th July, 1020.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge, the receipt of your No. 2605 dated 26th July, 1920. From a letter I received on 24th July, 1920 from the Deputy Commissioner it appears that you were good enough to tell the Deputy Commissioner that the complaint forwarded to you did not refer to the Deputy Superintendent but to the Traffic Inspector. But it is not clear from your reply to me than the enquiries you made were in reference to the Traffic Inspector and not to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. As I cannot dismiss Syed Iqbal Shah's complaint as unfounded (there bring no reason for him to make a complaint without any foundation). I should be obliged for a further enquiry into the matter. I shall of course take the denial of the allegation contained in Syed Iqbal Shah's complaint to be tantamount to an unqualified withdrawal of the libellous aspersions cast on Khilafat Volunteers, either by the Traffic Inspector or any other officer of the Delhi Police." s

I may draw your attention to the form of the address adopted in your reply to me—presumably owing to your typist's scanty familiarity with proper and polite forms of address. All members of the English Bar enjoy the privilege of taking precedence with Lt. Col's and are entitled to being addressed Esquires.. Further my full name appears at the head of this letter."

Police Superintendent,

SPECIMEN OF CO-OPERATION?

No reply has been received upto the date of writing this, and possibly none may be expected.

This is a very fair specimen of the kind of co-operation which may conceivably be expected from those, who have it in their nature to cleave irresistably to notorious methods and doctrines of official prestige. There is hardly a member of the bureaucracy high or low (in fact the lower, the worse) in whom the views of this plague does not find a predisposition to receive it readily.

POLICE AND SUBURBS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to encroach upon your time and space for the following few lines of paramount importance and urgency.

A few months ago I had through your columns drawn the attention of the Police Superintendent of Thana to the inadequacy of policemen at Vile Parle, but it resulted into a cipher for a few months as it were a truce was covenanted between thieves and Vile Parle but now the unrest of the thieves has brought into existence the violation of the truce.. At present they are making sudden unexpected attacks. Daily do we hear of thefts committed at one place or another. This time the robbers have assumed quite a different aspect of work. Formerly they used to carry with them cash rupees and ornaments but now they also take away clothes, utensils and such other things. Besides this the thieves have become dangerous not only to property but to life itself

Yesterday night a thief entered Mr. Vartak's chawl and with a naked sword he demanded ornaments from a lady inside; of course she had to succumb to the power. Had she struggled to escape the devil, she would have been surely killed on the spot. Many inhabitants of this village after hearing of this incident have made up their minds to vacate their rooms out of their perilous and precarious position of life.

Yes, four policemen do come from Andheri to keep a vigil over the village at night time only; they go a round at 12 midnight and afterwards do they snugly lie on the station benches. The real time of hazard is from 1 to 3 o'clock. Whenever thefts are committed the Fozdar Saheb of Andheri visits the victims, he takes down a detailed account of the stolen property. This he does out of mere formality of his work. Up to now the Saheb has not found out a single culprit and none has received his property back. Just look at the excellent work!

Will not this remind the Police Superintendent at Thana of his implicit duties? Mr. Editor, I leave the rest to your impressive pen to shed further light upon the long-standing grievance.

A word to the inhabitants of Vile Parle They should not allow beggars to enter their compounds because some times thieves them selves come in the guise of beggars to scrutinize their goal. This may seem to some a relentless suggestion but we cannot "help it when circumstances compel us. Necessity knows no laws." Excuse me for the trouble. —Yours, etc.

A. RURAL,

INDIAN ELECTIONS.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S AMENDMENTS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 23. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India (Cambridge, C. L.), moved that the draft rules relating to elections to provincial Legislative Councils in India and to the Indian Legislature and the draft rules of business for those bodies be approved, with certain modifications in the latter. He said the rules had been carefully made by the Government of India, acting with the local Governments, and both in the case of the Government of India and the local Governments there was an Advisory Committee of non-officials chosen by the Government, who carefully considered the rules. Here they had been carefully considered and amended by a Joint Committee selected by the two Houses of Parliament. He hoped the House would be satisfied that they represented not only an accurate and scrupulous, but a liberal interpretation of the Act passed this year and of the report of the Joint Committee, which laid down certain principles. He hoped there would be no substantial delay over the rules, as it would mean the postponement of the elections for a year. Nobody could pretend that the franchise and electoral law embodied in the rules was perfect or comparable with the system we had in this country. He hoped, however, the House would not seek perfection of representation, but would content themselves with making what was designed as a good start. The rules dealt with the franchise and constituencies, the prevention of corrupt practices, and business in the Legislative Council and Assemblies. The rules of business were modelled very roughly on the rules of that House. They were intended to be supplemented by Standing Orders in the Legislative Council and Assembly, and therefore only comprised rules which it was desirable should not be amended without the consent of Parliament.

Sir D. Maclean (Peebles and Southern, L. said there was unrest in India and an agitation at home peculiarly susceptible of misrepresentation to the people of India. He hoped, therefore, that, while the House in the exercise of its proper function discussed the rules, nothing would be done which tended to delay the elections provided for under the Act.

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) said there was no reason why any modifications made in the rules should cause the slightest delay in the elections. He moved to omit the clause providing that any person convicted in a criminal Court and sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment should be ineligible for standing for the provincial Legislatures. This provision, he said, would exclude many of the leaders who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment in connexion with the recent disturbances in the Punjab. In his opinion it was extremely desirable that these persons should be elected to the Punjab Legislature. If they were kept outside they might become a very grave danger to the working of the Legislature, while, if they were inside, they would be under a restraining sense of responsibility. Mr. Lawson (Chester-le-Street, Lab.) seconded.

Mr. Montagu said they were not legislating in the light of special circumstances, but for all time or until Parliament otherwise determined. This rule followed literally the recommendation of the Joint Committee—namely, that a criminal conviction involving a sentence of more than six months' imprisonment should disqualify for election for a period of five years from the date of the sentence. If this rule were removed those who had committed crimes involving this penalty would immediately become eligible for this new Parliament, which it was desired should represent all that was best in India. He could not believe that the expunging of the rule would commend itself to the House.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Colonel Wedgwood moved an amendment to leave out subclause (a) of Rule 6 (1), which provides that no person should be eligible election to the Council to represent a general constituency unless his name was registered on the electoral roll of the constituency. He objected to the choice of the electors being restricted.

Mr. Montagu resisted the amendment. There was, he said, no question of endeavouring to exclude anybody from becoming a member of the Legislative Council who could gain a seat. But the franchise was an innovation in India and nobody could say in its earliest days that it was going to be a success. It could not, therefore, be framed at that stage upon the theories upon which the British franchise was framed. They wanted to secure that a representative of a constituency would represent that constituency. Communal representation was unknown in this country. It was based on a desire to see all units represented. They did not want somebody to come from Bombay and stand for a constituency in Madras. What they desired was the representation of the people of Madras.

The amendment was negatived.

Colonel Wedgwood moved to omit the provision that in the Province of Bombay a candidate for the Legislature should be a resident in the constituency for which he was standing. That was an absurd qualification, which had been long ago abolished in this country.

Mr. Montagu said a residential qualification was provided for in some Provinces, including Bombay, and not in others, and it was hoped to have in a few years an experience of the working of both systems, with a view of seeing which was the better.

Mr. Bennett (Sevenoaks, C.U.) said the carpet-bagger, against whom the residential qualification was aimed, was a bogy. The House of Commons was full of carpet-baggers, and if they were to be got rid of the House would lose most of its talented members. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Sir J. D. Rees (Nottingham, E., C.U.) thought it necessary and wise to provide this limitation in regard to Bombay, which was the most cosmopolitan city in the East. He could not support the amendment.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 122 votes to 21.

Colonel Wedgwood moved to leave out the clause which provided that a candidate must be a Hindu in the case of a Hindu constituency, a Mahomedan in the case of a Mahomedan constituency, and a European in the case of a European constituency. This was not only an insult to a free people, but was based upon a desire on the part of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy to preserve the differences in India instead of healing them.

Mr. Montagu said, however they might wish to do so, they could not get rid of communal representation in India. The rule had been made with the overwhelming approval of the communities affected.

The amendment was negatived.

ALBANIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

HOW HOSTILITIES AT VALONA BEGAN.

"POINT OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE."

A clear light on one aspect of the troubled situation in Albania is given by two documents from Albanian sources received in mail week—namely, (1) the ultimatum sent by the Albanians of Valona to the Italians in June, and (2) the report of the President of the Albanian Government upon subsequent events. It should be borne in mind that the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, in replying to Parliamentary criticisms of the military operations in Albania, declared that while Italy desired no protectorate over Albania, she held Valona as a point of strategic importance necessary for the defence of Albania should that country be attacked by a naval power which the Albanians themselves would be unable to resist. If this danger were overcome, said the Premier, Italy would be prepared to reconsider the control of Valona.

The following is a translated copy of the ultimatum sent by the Albanian population to General Piacentini concerning Valona (reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian."):

Illustrious General Piacentini, Commander of the Italian troops in Valona.—The Committee of National Defence appointed by the people of Valona, assembled at Barcalla the 29th May, 1920, have the honour to make to your Excellency the following declaration:—

When the Italian army landed at Valona in 1914, the Italian Commander in his official capacity, gave the assurance, on the honour and in the name of the Italian nation, that Free Italy had no intention of taking possession of Valona, and that the reason for the landing of troops was to secure for them a strategic military base in view of the possibility of war between Italy and Austria.

The Albanian people therefore refrained from resistance, and for their part bound themselves, on their word of honour, to permit the Italians to exercise their authority over them. For five years they have endured this unjust and unrighteous subjection, which was forced upon them by the Italian Government, in Valona and throughout Albania; which prevented their independence, treated them as if they were the most contemptible of colonies, restricted their language, their administration, and their flag, with conditions more cruel than those which the Turk imposed when he dominated the land.

But that which casts the greater stain and reproach upon the so-called liberty-loving Italians is the dismemberment of Albania for which they provided in the secret Pact of London, thus compromising their honour by violating the Treaty of London, which they signed in 1913.

We are not blind to the fact that it is possible for a Great Power like Italy to coerce by force of arms a small people like the Albanians. But the Italian Government, however powerful it may be, cannot prevent a small people like the Albanians from giving their lives for their ideal of liberty.

In connection with the plan to dismember Albania, according to the secret Pact of 1915, Italy with her Imperialistic programme proposed to hold Valona permanently as a colony under her yoke. To-day the Albanian people, together with others elsewhere, are not minded to submit to being sold like cattle in the market of Europe as the spoils of Italy, Serbia, and Greece. They prefer to take up their arms and demand of Italy the administration of Valona, of Teleleni, and of Himara, and to place them under the administration of the Tirana Government.

The Committee of National Defence, at the demand of the people of Valona and of all Albania, assembled here, request that your Excellency will give us a reply by to-morrow at 7 p.m., The Committee will not assume responsibility for what happens in the event of failure to give a favourable answer.

With respect, signed and sealed by the Committee of National Defence.

OSMAN NURI,
QAZIM.

According to the report of Suleyman Delvina, President of the Albanian Government, General Piacentini, instead of replying to the Albanian ultimatum, gave an order to bombard the city, which was done for 10½ hours. The Albanians attacked at once, captured three of the fortications and seriously damaged two others, and took about 1,500 prisoners.

Then the Italians tried to get up a counter revolution against the Tirana Government with the partisans of Essad Pasha. But the Government force under Bairam Curit put down the rising and burnt the houses of some of the leaders. The leaders themselves were arrested and imprisoned.

GOVERNMENT AND THEIR SERVANTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the very outset I must explain that I am not a Government servant but simply an "On-Looker". The public are watching with surprise the frequent appearance of this "On-looker" in your columns. Well this "On-Looker" has been doing his duties with considerable thoroughness. He has been praising the Governor and has been at great pains to explain what Government have been and are doing for the Haj Pilgrims, the Government servants, etc., but he has not done anything very useful from the public point of view. I do not for even a moment mean to suggest that the present Governor does not deserve all the praises showered upon him—on the contrary he deserves that and much more—but what I mean to say is that he has been presenting only one side of the picture. Take the case of the Government servants themselves. He has been telling us what Government have done for them and how their pay has been revised to meet the increase and cost of living and so on. Now it is my intention to point out that there is another side to the picture and that the Government servant (when I speak of Government servants I refer to the subordinate low paid servants and not to the privileged classes belonging to the Elysian services) especially in Bombay is very much discontented with his lot just at present.

I can count a considerable number of friend and acquaintances and even a relative or two among Government servants and whenever I congratulated them on the splendid revision of pay granted to them by Government had occasion to bear nothing but grumblings on their part. Of course much of my information was based on the "On-lookers" statements and consequently I could not understand these grumblings. They on the other hand, were under the impression that my congratulations were meant as a sort of an ironical sneer. However, when explanations ensued on both the sides I could understand at once that they had reason to grumble.

The facts are as follows:—Directly after the close of the war Government sanctioned a considerable revision of pay and granted a number of other concessions besides in regard to pension, etc., to members of the Imperial Services. One would have expected them to consider the case of the low-paid subordinates first but no, the bureaucrats who form the Government must look after their own interests first and after they have been fully satisfied, whatever crumbs remain may be thrown to the starving, low-paid subordinates. The result was that the magnificent increases given to these Elysian Services left little or nothing for the subordinates who dare not complain for fear of official wrath and who, if they humbly represent matters to Government, are given the snub that they do not deserve more. I mean to point out in my next letter how unfavourably the revision of the subordinate services compares with that of the Imperial services and I shall leave it to you, Mr. Editor, and to your readers to judge, from facts and figures, whether a great wrong has not been done to the low-paid employees of Government by sacrificing their interests for the sake of the Heavenborn Services.—Yours, etc.

AN "ON-LOOKER."

P.S.—To enable the public to distinguish me from our friend the other 'On-looker' I have put my nom-de-plume at the end of my letter instead of at the top.

TURKS AND KHILAFAT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As Khilafat is the topic of the day among all the circles—Islamic as well as non-Islamic—many are inquisitive to be cognizant of the past history in connection with the same. The Khilafat of Abbasydes began in Baghdad in the year 132 Hijri, and terminated in 656 Hijri, the last Abbasyde Khalifa named Mustasim Billah, his entire family, and all the persons relating to this pedigree having been ruthlessly slain in Bagdad by Changeez Khan Tartary and his army. Will you, therefore, or any of your readers kindly let me know how long the Tartars wielded the Khilafat and when and how this supreme Ecclesiastical authority, attended of course by temporal power, came under the sway of Turks, and whether there was another Islamic Nation—subsequent to Tartars and prior to Turks—that may have swayed the Khilafat.—Yours, etc.

ABDURRAHMAN G. MUNSHI.

Rander, Aug. 15.

FIRE ON S.S. BROOKHAVEN,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

A fire having broken out on board the s.s. Brookhaven of Messrs. Karnani Steam Ship Co., while on her way to Calcutta with salt from Aden, her engines became disabled and she has been lying at Saugor Island for the last three days.

(Continued from column 6.)

power may rightly be heightened and it is not unusual to keep Diwans whose mere business is to bow to the will of their masters and sign whatever is placed before them by their Maharajas, but to make an appointment in clearest terms merely to sign for the Diwan, can hardly be believed. Yet it has happened. And an appointment is gazetted in one of the first class state gazettes, ordaining that with a view to give experience of State work to a certain gentleman, he should be entrusted with the business of signing for the Diwan, as an apprentice, together with the work of the private department. This State has ceased to believe in the efficacy of keeping an efficient Diwan for the last many years and has been engaging some nonentities to append their signatures to whatever the Maharaja desires. But he has progressed now, and has proclaimed in clear terms that he wants men merely to sign.

THE JUNAGADH SHO

JAMNAGAR'S GAME.

A DIWAN TO SIGN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Aug. 16.

The only memory now lingering of the question of reforms in this province that agitated the whole of its area a few months back, is the tenacity of the petty jurisdictional Talukdars in pressing their claims to be represented on the Karbharis' meeting of Kathiawar, a sort of a federal body composed ouf the Diwans of first to fourth class States with the Agent to the Governor as president, and entitled to decide certain types of general questions and control certain departments in which the Kathiawar States are interested. The very natural and reasonable plea of the petty Talukdars, consists in asking to have a voice in the affairs, that affects them the most even more than first and second class States. It is they among others who have to carry out the decision of the meeting into effect and to pay for the same and as such can rightly claim to be represented on the meeting. Barring this petty thing all questions of reforms, the question of non-jurisdictional Talukdars, the result of the Government commission thereon, the schemes of Messrs. Shukal and Yajnik, all seem to be submerged into silence. Is it the fondness to take people by surprise that the things are so silently and secretly managed?

Junagadh Agriculturists.

Messrs. Bladen and Co., do deserve the credit for a sort of ingenuity, if not for a show of diplomacy for, though, even a fool cannot be deluded into the belief of sincerity of the promoters of the address movement in Junagadh or take it as the outburst of the popular enthusiasm for the new regime, the clever engineering of the show does deserve to be commended. And though the *firman* about the agriculturists, however lacking it is in necessary details and the consequential obviousness of the improbability of its execution, the stage-performance of it just after the exit of Diwan Chhajuvam and the Bahauddin College incident, must be admitted to be an earnest attempt to play to the gallary. Who would not relish the sight of the Nawab, traditionally bound to the inner apartments of his palace, issue out to listen to the cry of his agriculturists? Who would not wonder at the possibility of the Nawab's attending to the call of the roughest of his farmers, when people like Mr. Chhajuram could hardly see him more than a couple of times during their administration? Yes, the grandeur of the promises to the agriculturists is bewitching, and, if words have value, what a heaven is destined for Junagadh agriculturists?

Jamnagar's Game.

Who can rival the Jamsaheb's Government in their Jugglary? When the People's Assembly was brought into being in Jamnagar, scriptures and verses were cited by the Alwar Maharaja in praise of the kingly generosity and hymns of blessings to the assembly were sung by a coterie of proteges of the Jamsaheb. It appeared to some that the Jamsaheb was coming round after all, and though the assembly had very little in its constitution to commend itself it was thought by the optimists that it could be developed to the advantage of the people. But, look to the use that is being made of the assembly. That new Kathiawad Journal, 'Kathiawad' is responsible for a statement, that an anonymous petition, engineered by obvious agencies, is being circulated for signature among the agriculturists of Jamnagar praying His Highness to double the present *Vighoti*, in view of the rights, so graciously granted to the people. What to speak of generosity of the right-givers, who wish to be recompensated to soon and so well? And of what rights does the petition speak? Is it the right of personal liberty, that is so much in favour in Jamnagar, that is being spoken of? If so, let a visitor go and visit the Jails and lock-ups of Jamnagar, and convince himself of the liberty of various people incarcerated without any warrant trial or any legal process. Is it the property rights that are being spoken of?. If so let the only example of Amran satisfy the curiosity of any and all, and how many Bhayats, Girassias and other land and property holders, are deprived of their property rights under one excuse or the other? Rights in Jamnagar are all moonshine; and yet, *Vighoti* can be doubled as a price of such rights. Who would say now, that the People's Assembly is not a game of Jamnagar?

Political Conference.

While praising the enthusiasm of Mr. Mansukhlal for the political Conference, one must demur to his methods of its working. A creed of a Conference can only be formed by the Conference itself. No one, of howsoever distinction, can force his creed on the intending delegates. All questions of policy of the body can only be determined by the body of the Conference, and Mr. Mansukhlal should not arbitrarily settle them once for all. Again, in the selection of the President the Conference, he should invite the opinions of the province, or if that is not practicable, he must soon organise the Reception Committees to guide him. He should remember that he should not allow it to be called an unrepresentatives or one man's or one side's Conference. That would be wasting the energy. All forces of progress in the province should be brought together and given a voice in the conduct of the Conference, so that it can truly express itself with sufficient weight and dignity.

A Diwan to Sign.

Fondness of power is human. In these days when princes are being pampered by the British Government, their appetite for

(Continued in Column 5.)

EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN IRELAND.

PREMIER'S TERMS.

READY TO MEET IRISH LEADERS

REPLY TO TRADE UNION DEPUTATION.

The following is an official report of the speeches of the Prime Minister and of the members of the Trade Unions Congress Parliamentary Committee, who waited upon him at the House of Commons in mail week to present the resolutions passed by the Congress on the situation in Ireland:—

Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, and Sir John Anderson, while the deputation consisted of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. G. W. Bowerman M.P., Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. G. H. Stuart Bunning, Mr. W. J. Davis, Mr. A. A. Purcell. Mr. J. Sexton, M.P., Mr. A. B. Swayles, and Mr. J. B. Williams.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, who acted as the spokesman for the deputation, said they believed that the present situation in Ireland was first due to the denial of the British Government to recognise the constitutional claim that Ireland had made for years for self-government; and, secondly, that the unfortunate events now taking place were the direct outcome of the failure of the Government to deal with those who openly supported similar rebellion a few years ago.

Incidentally this was the first time that the Labour Congress or the Parliamentary Committee had come before him with a concrete scheme accepted and put forward in the name of organised Labour.

It was, in fact, a declaration in favour of Dominion Home Rule, with a recognition of an Ulster problem which must be considered provision being made for what they called protection for the interests of minorities—full and adequate protection as provided by county option.

Mr. Thomas gave a number of illustrations to demonstrate "the absured idea that we are governing the country, the absurd idea that we are in contr of the situation because no one takes any notice."

He was, however, equally satisfied that the Government could make peace now. In spite of all the talk of Sinn Fein and all they heard about it, he was absolutely convinced what there never was such an opportunity to make peace, and at least so far as the British trade union movement was concerned they put before the Premier what they believed to be a solution which did not entail any danger to the Empire. In their opinion it was useless to proceed with the present bill, which failed to recognise Ireland as a nation.

POSITION OF ULSTER.

Mr. Bonar Law: What I understand is: So far as you are concerned, you are in favour of Ulster staying completely out if there is county option?

Mr. Thomas: If she wants to.

The Prime Minister: Supposing the four counties say "We would rather have a Parliament of our own." Once you divide Ireland and give an option to a part of Ireland to stay out why should you give them an option merely to stay out and not an option to have a Parliament of their own?

Mr. Thomas: Simply because we have accepted the claim put forward by their responsible spokesmen that all they want is to remain as they are. They cannot have it both ways. If it means two Parliaments for Ireland, such as your own bill proposes now, you will never get a settlement in Ireland.

The Prime Minister: Yours is a Dominion Home Rule, which is a truncated one; you leave out four counties to begin with. In the name of self-determination you deny them in the North and the South what they are asking. You represent a very powerful body of opinion in this country, and I want to come to grips with it over this question.

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Thomas said that their position was that they were expressing first a feeling that British Labour could not, whether it liked it or not, remain quiet while this Irish difficulty existed because they must be involved. Secondly, they had no right to come and say to him, 'You have to solve it" and make no contribution as to what they believed ought to be the solution, and therefore if the Government would accede to the request they made, it would be for them to call upon the Irish people with the full force of British Labour, and ask them to say in their way whether they would accept.

If the Government would concede and deliver the goods in this direction they would find a volume of responsible opinion in Ireland that would be sufficient absolutely to secure success. But at the moment the responsible people said: "Ah, we have had promises before; there has never been a delivery of the goods," and the result was that they dared not capitulate.

In the name of organised Labour they called for a truce between all parties by the Irish people themselves, using their power and influence to stop all murder and outrage and by the Government acting accordingly.

Mr. Bonar Law: From the very beginning we only moved the troops there because of the murders. Stop the murders, and we will remove the troops.

The Prime Minister said it was idle to discuss such a matter unless with somebody whom they knew was in a position to "deliver the goods." The deputation did not pretend to be in such a position; at least what they said was, "At any rate I could go to the Trade Unions Congress and say I have done my best: these fellows have refused."

Mr. Thomas: We will go to the Irish Trade Union Congress.

CONDITIONS OF DISCUSSION.

The Prime Minister: Yes, you may go to the Irish Trade Unions Congress. I see no sign up to the present that Sinn Fein is prepared to discuss anything except the thing which is absolutely undiscussable, so far as Great Britain is concerned, unless she cares to imperil her existence, that is the setting up of an absolutely independent authority there.

The other day somebody brought me a chart of the Germans themselves for the submarine sinking, and you would be surprised to see how many of them are just outside Ireland. That was in spite of the fact that we had control of Irish harbours. If the control of Irish harbours had been in the hands of a hostile authority the position would have been quite impossible. Therefore, unless we are prepared to make ourselves defenceless we cannot possibly move.

I have already said I was prepared to discuss with responsible leaders of Irish opinion any plans for the settlement of Ireland, subject to two conditions:

The first was we could not agree to secession in the American sense;

The second was that we must have self-determination for the North-east.

Mr. Thomas: May I ask you this: Are you prepared to say, on behalf of the Government, that with a scheme with supervision and protection, as you yourselves said, such as we indicate here for Ulster, the Government would be prepared, if they could meet the responsible people who would make a deal, to get peace, to accept Dominion Home Rule for Ireland?

The Prime Minister: What I said was: I am prepared to discuss with the people who are in a position to deliver the goods. You are not in that position. There is only one body of opinion that can make an arrangement, and that is the organised opinion of the Irish people.

LOOKING FOR A BRIDGE.

The moment you show me a Sinn Feiner on the bridge between the two extremes, who can speak for his people, you will find me quite willing to meet him.

Mr. Thomas: I say that the bridge can be found through this Parliamentary Committee and the Irish Parliamentary Committee that represents the great mass of the Irish people.

The Prime Minister: You may know more than I do. I am very sure that things are going to happen on the other side, and things will become very much worse and very much sterner. They must. We cannot allow this to go on, therefore whatever anybody who is anxious for peace does, let him do it quickly. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Thomas: We will get ourselves in touch again with the Irish Trade Unions Congress.

Mr. Thomas, in thanking the Premier on behalf of the deputation, said: "All I can say is that we will do our best, but I hope on the other hand you will again realise that even if the bloodshed takes place, which we should all deplore, but which seems very imminent, there is still the problem to be solved, and if we can solve it without that taking place I only ask that you will believe the British Labour movement when they say that is the contribution they want to make."

The Prime Minister: I am bound to take note of the fact that there was an indication that British Labour would take action of its own which is an unconstitutional thing. I regret that very deeply. I think that cuts very deeply in a democratic country where the suffrage is universal, because once that begins there is no saying where it will end. I do not want to make an Ireland of this country.

BANDRA RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to request you to publish the following incident that occurred at the last public meeting of the citizens and rate-payers of Bandra on Sunday the 15th instant.

The meeting was called to approve the rules framed by the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The rules were passed with certain modifications.

The second business on the agenda was to elect the executive committee, which, under the rules, is to be elected by the enrolled members of the Association and not by the public. The attendance at this meeting was so scanty that it was in the first place not advisable to get through the rules, but it was more so to get the executive committee elected without ascertaining the number which would join the Association. I also bring to the notice of the public that nearly half of the small number of people present had left before the election of the committee was taken into hands. I, therefore, beg to assert that the committee, which was elected, was not constitutional, on the following grounds:—

(1) It does not present the members of the Association as none had enrolled,

(2) it was appointed by the people who might not become members of the Association and who numbered hardly fifty out of the total population of twenty-five thousand and a total of nearly three thousand voters.

(3) it thus represents neither the rate-payers nor the public,

This weakness was brought to the notice at the meeting, but the organisers, who naturally must be in a majority in a meeting, the total attendance of which was less than fifty, acted in a high-handed manner, and got the work through within twenty minutes.

I beg to impress the committee and the organisers that they would enjoy the same public confidence as the Bandra Municipality whose irregularity unconstitutionally they have come forward to watch and protest against.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. REWARI,
Rate-Payer.

HIJRAT AND AFGHAN ENVOY.

A PROTEST AGAINST CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

LAHORE, Aug. 18

The following telegram was transmitted to Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay by Moulvi Zafarali-khan, Secretary Punjab Khilafat Committee and Mr. Malik Lal Khan of Gujranwala.

Your press message of the 18th instant. On behalf of the Punjab Khilafat Committee and its sister institution of the N. W. F. Khilafat Committee I beg to differ most emphatically against the attitude that the Central Khilafat Committee has taken up with regard to the control of the Hijrat movement in approaching the Afghan envoy at Simla with the prayer that clear and definite instructions may be obtained from his Afghan Majesty as to the number and class of men whom shelter may be offered in Afghanistan and Central Asia. With due deference to the sagacity and far-sightedness of the Central Khilafat Committee, I beg to point out that it is one thing for Ghazi Amanullah Khan as a devoted Mussalman burning with religious zeal to extend welcome to such Indian Musalmans as in Sir Reginald Craddock's words may feel that India is not worth living in but quite another thing as the sovereign of a neighbouring Kingdom which has friendly relations with British India to call upon Indian Mussalmans to leave their country and settle down in his territory It would be incorrect for Afghanistan to respond to the call of the Central Khilafat Committee in the manner indicated by your message, Hijrat is a purely religious question and as such is above envoys and sovereigns. Every Mussalmans has a right to secure his salvation according to the dictates of his conscience and if his conscience tells him that residence in India would jeopardise his faith he is at perfect liberty to go to Afghanistan or any country which he regards at *Darulislam*. It is, therefore the lookout of Indian Mussalmans themselves to chalk out a line of policy for themselves without embroiling Afghanistan. Of course, Afghanistan as Muslim country cannot deny them the right of Asylum and the right is one which his Afghan Majesty, may he live long, has conceded in oft repeated pronouncements. England, the Mother of liberty has always taken under her wings Jews, socialists and even anarchists who flocked to her shores from various parts of Europe and she cannot deny this right to Afghanistan in the case of Indian Mussalmans whom religious zeal prompts to give up the proverbial wealth and comfort of India for possible penury and discomfort in other lands where they will at least find spiritual solace.

I am glad the Central Khilafat Committee has after all taken Hijrat under its wing and it ought to be our united object to raise funds for the benefit of our brothers who have left India for the sake of their faith.

HIS FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE SHAKEN

PUNJAB RAI SAHIB RENOUNCES TITLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar, a retired Government Pleader and old Congressman of Ambala, has returned the title of Rai Sahib, a "sanad," a badge and the Kaisrer-i-Hind Medal to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government.

In a letter he says, "I waited to see if justice would be done to the wronged and violated humanity; but the report of the Hunter Committee, the decision of the Cabinet thereon, and the result of the debate in the House of Lords, the retention of the wrong-doers still in the service of the Crown, and the non-fulfilment of the promises made by the responsible ministers of the Crown giving rise to the Khilafat agitation have shaken my faith in the British justice and driven me to take this."

INDIAN MUHAJIRINS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, August 15.

The "Englishman's" frontier correspondent states that a delegation of Khilafat members of Peshawar has to-day started for Jellalabad to confer with General Nadir Khan for permission being granted to the Indian Muhajirins who have burnt their houses to emigrate to Afghanistan. Permission has been granted by the British authorities to the delegation to cross the frontier and come back any time.

ARAB RIGHTS.

BRITISH POLICY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Colonel Lawrence writes to "The Times.":

Sir,—In this week's debate in the Commons on the Middle Easta veteran of the House expressed surprise that the Arabs of Mesopotamia were in arms against us despite our well-meant mandate. His surprise has been echoed here and there in the Press, and it seems to me based on such a misconception of the new Asia and the history of the last five years, that I would like to trespass at length on your space and give my interpretation of the situation.

The Arabs rebelled against the Turks during the war not because the Turk Government was notably bad, but because they wanted independence. They did not risk their lives in battle to change masters, to become British subjects or French citizens, but to win a show of their own.

Whether they are fit for independence or not remains to be tried. Merit is no qualification for freedom. Bulgars, Afghans, and Tahitans have it. Freedom is enjoyed when you are so well armed, or so turbulent, or inhabit a country so thorny that the expense of your neighbour's occupying you is greater than the profit. Feisal's Government in Syria has been completely independent for two years, and has maintained public security and public services in its area.

Mesopotamia has had less opportunity to prove its armament. It never fought the Turks, and only fought perfunctorily against us. Accordingly, we had to set up a war-time administration there. We had no choice; but that was two years ago, and we have not yet changed to peace conditions. Indeed, there are yet no signs of change. "Large reinforcements," according to the official statement, are now being sent there, and our garrison will run into six figures next month. The expense curve will go up to 50 million pounds for this financial year, and yet greater efforts will be called for from us as the Mesopotamian desire for independence grows.

It is not astonishing that their patience has broken down after two years. The Government we have set up is English in fashion, and is conducted in the English language. So it has 450 British executive officers running it, and not a single responsible Mesopotamian. In Turkish days 70 per cent. of the executive civil service was local. Our 80,000 troops there are occupied in police duties, not in guarding the frontiers. They are holding down the people. In Turkish days the two army corps in Mesopotamia were 60 per cent. Arab in officers, 95 per cent. in other ranks. This deprivation of the privilege of sharing the defence and administration of their country is galling to the educated Mesopotamians. It is true we have increased prosperity—but who cares for that when liberty is in the other scale They waited and welcomed the news of our mandate, because they thought it meant Dominion self-government for themselves. They are now losing hope in our good intentions.

A remedy? I can see a cure only in immediate change of policy. The whole logic of the present thing looks wrong. Why should Englishmen (or Indians) have to be killed to make the Arab Government in Mesopotamia, which is the considered intention of his Majesty's Government? I agree with the intention, but I would make the Arabs do the work. They can. My little experience in helping to set up Feisal showed me that the art of government wants more character than brains.

I would make Arabic the Government language. This would impose a reduction of the British staff, and a return to employment of the qualified Arabs. I would raise two divisions of local volunteer troops, all Arabs, from the senior divisional general to the junior private. (Trained officers and trained N.C.O.'s exist in thousands.) I would entrust these new units with the maintenance of order, and I would cause to leave the country every single British soldier, every single Indian soldier. These changes would take 12 months, and we should then hold of Mesopotamia exactly as much (or as little) as we hold of South Africa or Canada. I believe the Arabs in these conditions would be as loyal as anyone in the Empire, and they would not cost us a cent.

I shall be told that the idea of brown Dominions in the British Empire is grotesque. Yet the Montagu scheme and the Milner scheme are approaches to it, and the only alternative seems to be conquest, which the ordinary Englishman does not want, and cannot afford.

Of course, there is oil in Mesopotamia, but we are no nearer that while the Middle East remains at war, and I think if it is so necessary for us, it could be made the subject of a bargain. The Arabs seem willing to shed their blood for freedom; how much more their oil!

T. E. LAWRENCE.

All Souls College, July 22.

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THE DOCTRINE OF THE SWORD.

"INDIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF IT WILL BE THE HOUR OF MY TRIAL."

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

In this age of the rule of brute force, it is almost impossible for anyone to believe that any one else could possibly reject the law of the final supremacy of brute force. And so I receive anyonymous letters advising me that I must not interfere with the progress of non-co-operation even though popular violence may break out. Others come to me and assuming that secretly I must be plotting violence, inquire when the happy moment for declaring open violence to arrive. They assure me that the English will never yield to anything but violence secret or open. Yet others, I am informed, believe that I am the most rascally person living in India because I never give out my real intention and that they have not a shadow of a doubt that I believe in violence just as much as most people do.

Such being the hold that the doctrine of the sword has on the majority of mankind, and as success of non-co-operation depends principally on absence of violence during its pendency and as my views in this matter affect the conduct of a large number of people. I am anxious to state them as clearly as possible.

I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence. Thus when my eldest son asked me what he should have done, had he been present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, whether he should have run away and seen me killed or whether he should have used his physical force which he could and wanted to use, and defended me, I told him that it was his duty to defend me even by using violence. Hence it was that I took part in the Boer War, the so-called Zulu Rebellion and the late War. Hence also do I advocate training in arms for those who believe in the method of violence. I would rather have India resort to arms in order to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless witness to her own dishonour.

But I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness is more manly than punishment. Forgiveness adorns a soldier. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is the power to punish; it is mean ingless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature. A mouse hardly forgives a cat when it allows itself to be torn to pieces by her. I therefore appreciate the sentiment of those who cry out for the condign punishment of General Dyer and his ilk. They would tear him to pieces if they could. But I do not believe India to be helpless, I do not believe myself to be a helpless creature. Only I want to use India's and my strength for a better purpose.

Let me not be misunderstood. Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will. An average Zulu is any way more than a match for an average Englishman in bodily capacity. But he flees from an English boy, because he fears the boy's revolver or those who will use it for him. He fears death and is nerveless in spite of his burly figure. We in India may in a moment realise that one hundred thousand Englishmen need not frighten three hundred million human beings. A definite forgiveness would therefore mean a definite recognition of our strength. With enlightened forgiveness must come mighty wave of strength in us, which would make it impossible for a Dyer and a Frank Johnson to heap affront upon India's devoted head. It matters little to me that for the moment I do not drive my point home. We feel too downtrodden not to be angry and revengeful. But I must not refrain from saying that India can gain more by waiving the right of punishment. We have better work to do, a better mission to deliver to the world.

I am not a visionary. I claim to be a practical idealist. The religion of non-violence is not meant merely for the Rishis and saints, It is meant for the common people as well. Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the spirit.

I have therefore ventured to place before India the ancient law of self-sacrifice. For Satyagrah and its off-shoots, non-co-operation and civil resistance, are nothing but new names for the law of suffering. The Rishis who discovered the law of non violence in the midst of violence, were greater geninuses than Newton. They were themselves greater warriors than Wellington. Having themselves known the use of arms, they realised their uselessness and taught a weary world that its salvation lay not through violence but through non-violence.

Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Working under this law of our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire to save his honour, his religion, his soul and lay the foundation for that empire's fall or its regeneration.

And so I am not pleading for India to practise non violence because it is weak. I want her to practise non-violence being conscious of her strength and power. No training in arms is required for realisation of her strength. We seem to need it because we seem to think that we are but a lump of flesh. I want India to recognise that she had a soul that cannot perish and that can rise triumphant above every physical weakness and defy the physical combination of a whole world. What is the meaning of Rama, a mere human being, with his host of monkeys, pitting himself against the insolent strength of ten-headed Ravan surrounded in supposed safety by the raging waters on all sides of Lanka? Does it not mean the conquest of physical might by spiritual strength? However, being a practical man, I do not wait till India recognises the practicability of the spiritual life in the political world. India considers herself to be powerless and paralised before the machine-guns, the tanks and the aeroplanes of the English. And she takes up non-co operation out of her weakness. It must still serve the same purpose, namely, bring her delivery from the crushing weight of British injustice if a sufficient number of people practise it.

I isolate this non-co-operation from Sinn Feinism, for, it is so conceived as to be incapable of being offered side by side with violence. But I invite even the school of violence to give this peaceful non-co operation a trial. It will not fail through its inherent weakness. It may fail because of poverty of response. Then will be the time for real danger. The high-souled men, who are unable to suffer national humilation any longer, will want to vent their wrath. They will take to violence. So far as I know, they must perish without delivering themselves or their country from the wrong. If India takes up the doctrine of the sword, she may gain momentary victory. Then India will cease to be the pride of my heart. I am wedded to India because I owe my all to her. I believe absolutely that she has a mission for the world. She is not to copy Europe blindly. India's acceptance of the doctrine of the sword will be the hour of my trial. I hope I shall not be found wanting. My religion has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself My life is dedicated to service of India through the religion of non-violence which I believe to be the root of Hinduism

Meanwhile I urge those who distrust me, not to disturb the even working of the struggle that has just commenced, by inciting to violence in the belief that I want violence. I detest secrecy as a sin. Let them give non-violent non-co-operation a trial and they will find that I had no mental reservation whatsoever.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Electoral Roll has now been before the public for the last five days or so. Curiously enough many names of voters seem to be left out. In every chawl you will find the same complaint that many of the names of those qualified for voting do not appear in the Electoral Roll as published. It must be admitted that the omissions of many of these names is due to the apathy and indifference of the electorate themselves; but it must also be noted that the enumerators appointed for registering the voters have not done their duties properly though they were paid at the public expense. Many of the voters now and also the candidates for election are doing their best for getting their names registered. They ought to do so in the public interest. It is but proper that they should follow Sir Robert Peel's advice to the electors of Tamworth in 1841, "Register, Register, Rregister."

But are sufficient facilities afforded by Government for the registration of those voters whose names are left out from the Role? The time given for registering the omitted names is only ten days from the publication of the "Electoral Roll." The 20th of August is the last day for such registration. Can anybody say that this period of ten days is quite sufficient? First of all it is a little bit troublesome to find out from the Electrol Roll whether one's name has been included or left out. Then again the elector himself being naturally apathetic cannot be expected to be naturally anxious to get his name registered as quickly as possible. In most cases it is the candidate himself that has to find out the omissions and to get their names registered. Under such circumstances it is but just to the electors and to the candidates and also in the interest of the public to extend the period for the registration of names left out by ten days at least. The 31st of Augsut may be made the last day for registration. It is hoped Government will kindly consider this and give the voters the time asked for herein. It is a very small request and by complying with it Government won't lose anything but will on the other hand gain much by having as many of the qualified voters on the Electoral Roll as possible. If by granting this concession it becomes necessary for Government to engage 3 or 4 clerks more to cope with the work so as to manage the election day to be not later than the 16th of November as already notified the public certainly would not grudge the expense. We request Government to look to the convenience of the voters and to extend the period for the registration of names left out upto the 31st of August, and notify the concession given immediately. We hope our appeal will not go in-vain.—Yours, etc.

VOTER.

Bombay Aug. 15.

SITUATION IN IRELAND

DRASTIC ACTION NEEDED.

SIR H. GREENWOOD'S REPLY.

The following is the concluding portion of the Irish debate in the House of Commons in mail week:—

Sir H. Greenwood said that to him the debate seemed somewhat unreal. The position in Ireland at that moment was as grave as it could possibly be. (Hear, hear.) He was only too anxious to put the House in possession of all the horrible facts.

Sir H. Greenwood.—I have no side. (Cheers.) When I cease to have the confidence of this House I shall cease to hold office. (Cheers.) Belfast and that area had, as it happened, the largest quota of police and military in Ireland. There was now a general officer in command, and he should back him up in every way he could in his efforts to maintain peace and order. (Cheers.) The riots, which were due to the murder and to the circumstances of the funeral of Colonel Symth, had broken out again. No one could say when they would end, or what would be the total number of casualties. Already 57 arrests had been made. Both in Derry, where there was a Sinn Fein Council, and in Belfast, where there was not, they had been able to bring together the leaders of the two great creeds, and they had done their best to help to maintain peace amongst their respective followers.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL SMYTH.

He could not let this occasion pass without referring to the charge made against the late Colonel Smyth, whom he knew and who was one of his trusted officers, which led to his assassination Colonel Smyth never used the words that were alleged against him, and one of his last orders was an order condemning reprisals. He went to one of the most disturbed parts of Ireland under the orders of the Irish Government, and he did his duty. Colonel Smyth would ever remain in his memory, and in the memories of those who so loyally and courageously served the Irish Government, as a man who went down doing his duty, murdered by people who had not the slightest ground for murdering him, and his name would be treasured so long as courageous officres in the service of the Crown were honoured. (Cheers..)

He would also like to pay a tribute to the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the military, and the Civil servants now carrying on in Ireland. He assured the House that no one regretted more profoundly than he did that he could not always adequately protect the officers of the State, who were hourly beset with difficulties and dangers, and those other people who, in daily terror and hourly anxiety, were, by their conduct, upholding the honour of this country, with the forces that they had at their command.

NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

He agreed that the condition of Ireland was never worse, and he would now state what the Government were proposing in order to meet the present most deplorable state of affairs. He was going to ask the House to pass, as soon as possible, certain legislative measures. (Cheers.) They had already introduced a Criminal Injuries Bill, which would enable them to intercept every grant paid by the British Exchequer to any body or authority in Ireland. They had already taken steps to intercept these payments to any authority which in any way acted illegally, and he was also holding up certain other grants and loans until he was assured, in specific casts, that no illogality had been committed. Sir Edward Carson had refrrred teptcially to certain county and other councils that had denounced the Crown, and now threatened to defy the authority of the Crown. When a council acted illegally it was easy to deal with it, but whtn it taiktd illegally it was not so easy to deal with

Viscount Wolmer.—Is not treason illegal?

Sir H. Greenwood said in his opinion it was. He could assure the Committee that most drastic action would be taken to see that the authority and the honour of he Crown was upheld by thise councils or boards of guardians. Another Bill which he would ask the House to pass would be to set up a tribunal to supersede the civil Courts that had failed to function during the resent assizes. He still thought that he wts wise to wait until the assizes had failed before suggesting legislation to supersede these civil Courts.

Mr. Clynes (Platting, Lab.) said that the Irish question could not be settled in this country. It must be settled in Ireland. Ministers said it was their duty to uphold the law and to maintain the Union. There would be no real union until Ireland was free to determine her own form of government. It was about time the challenge to the Government was faced and not merely evaded as it had been by the Chief Secretary's pitiful appeal for the support of the House. Colonel Ashley said that the point which members came down to discuss was whether the Government and the Irish Office had during the past two or three months carried out the wishes of the House by maintaining law and order in Ireland and giving protection to the minority. He maintained that they had manifestly failed on two occasions—namely, during the grave riots at Londonderry and in the release of the hunger strikers from Muontjoy prison in April. Mr. Malone (Leyton, E. C. L.) said that he was not one of those who had any objection to a Sinn Fein Republic. Major Glyn (Clackmannan, C.U.) said that if it was possible for Sinn Fein to establish certain Courts which meted out rough justice and which did protect life and pronerty, it was unfortunate tha ti twas not within did prounforunate that it was not within the power and scope of Dublin Castle to utilize those agents for good. If they destroyed those Cuorts and had nothing to set up in their place it seemed to him that they were on the slippery slope that led straight to anarchy. If they were ever to arrive at a solution of this question they must make up their minds now that in the autumn they would be prepared to be bold, brave, and courageous and to trust moderate opinion in Ireland. If the Government recognized that the Home Rule Bill as introduced did not go far enough with every adequate protection to Ulster, there were some of them who would support a measure of Dominion Home Rule. Mr. Kelly (Donegal, E. Nat.) said the speech of Major Glyn was an honest atempt at constructive statesmanship and was a welcome oasis after the dreary desert of stale debate and argument Sir E. Carson had said that there was no alternative for the English government of Ireland except surrender or fight. Why did he omit the possible alternative of making peace? That he believed was the alternative that was uppermost in the minds of the Labour Party and of three-fourths of the House.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY TO LABOUR.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Derby, Lab.) said they had never discussed the Irish problem in a more difficult and delicate situation than the present. (Hear, hear.) Events were taking place in Ireland at that moment the consequences of which could not be foretold, and they must try to say nothing that would aggravate the situaion. He had been in Ireland, and, with all the risk attending it, had denounced murder and outrage. The Government said they were determined to maintain law and order in Ireland. That was the one thing they were not doing. There was neither law nor order in Ireland. The present tactics of the Government in regard to searching persons entering Belfast by road, and allowing hundreds to enter daily by train without being searched, convinced the Irish people that all this searching was humbug, and they did not trust it. Law was treated with absolute contempt. In fact, responsible persons were saying that they were so utterly disgusted with the Government's metrods that it was driving everybody over to Sinn Fein. So far as the authority of the Government in Ireland was concerned it was non-existent, and the remedies suggested by the Chief Secretary would be laughed out of Court there. The railway situation, in his belief, would bring the situation in Ireland to a crisis. If there were an upheaval, the military, of course, would win. But would that settle the Irish problem If Dublin ran red with blood to-morrow the Irish problem would remain and be more difficult than ever to solve. He was against an Irish Republic for two reasons—it would mean the disintegration of the Empire, and would never be tolerated by the British people. (Hear, hear). But he believed that the Government could obtain peace by setting up Dominion Home Rule in Ireland.

He had submitted that night to the Prime Minister proposals on behalf of the Labour movement. The Prime Minister said he was prepared to negotiate with any representative section in Ireland on two conditions—first, that there was to be no Republic, and, secondly, that there should be protection for Ulster.

Mr. Thomas said there was no doubt that the Prime Minister made the statement he had quoted a fortnight ago to the deputation of railwaymen from Ireland, and had repeated it to the Labour deputation that evening half an hour before the Chief Secretary made his speech. A few days ago Lord Monteagle introduced in the House of Lords a Bill proposing Dominion Home Rule and safeguarding the two conditions laid down by the Prime Minister, yet the Lord Chancellor ignominiously rejected that Bill on behalf of the Government, and that night the Chief Secretary announced that three coercion Bills were to be introduced. How, then, could the Irish people believe anything that was said on behalf of the Government? (Hear, hear.) There was in Ireland a great mass of people whose opinions had been snowed under.

ATTORNEY'S GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Mr. Henry, Attorney-General for Ireland (Londonderry, S., C.U.), said the question which awaited the decision of the House was in effect a vote of censure on the Chief Secretary. His right hon. friend ought to be supported in his honest endeavour to put down crime and outrage. The Irish Government had held on to constitutional tribunals as long as they could hold on. They had been guilty almost of weakness in that respect. (Hear, hear.) They had been trying to have trial by jury, and those who were responsible for its destruction, if it should be destroyed, were not the British Government, but those who had intimidated jurors in the discharge of their duty. Dealing with the criticisms of Colonel Ashley, he said that the statement he made as to the orders to the military was made after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. As to the hunger strikers, the release of those who had been convicted arose entirely from a misunderstanding of the orders of the Lord Lieutenant.

After all, this was not a new question. It had been going on for a very long time. When they found the whole of Europe in a state of upheaval surely they could not expect peace in Ireland. (Laughter.) When Europe was at war they were at peace, and now that Europe was at peace surely they could not expect Ireland to be at peace. (Laughter.)

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

ONE MEMBER OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE LESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Mr. R. D. Mehta has written the following letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

"I view of the resolution supporting non-cooperation adopted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at their last meeting I regret to have to request you to withdraw my name from the Reception Commitee. I cannot be a party to a movement which I believe can do us no good but is fraught with evil to the best interest of the country. I am given to understand that there will also be a resolution moved in the congress for the recall of Lord Chelmsford. I cannot associate myself with it for I have a high regard for the Viceroy who in association with Mr. Montagu has given us reforms."

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Elphinstone College, 16th August, 1920.

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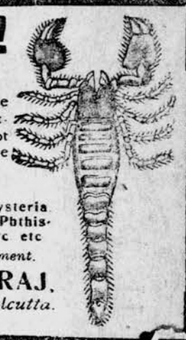

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CEYLON NEWS.

LABOUR MEMBERS CALLED TO VISIT CEYLON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 19.

Six members of the Labour Party expected to attend the Special Congress at Calcutta have been cabled to visit Ceylon. An invitation is sent by the Ceylon Congress Committee.

It is understood that the long standing dispute between the Ceylon Government Railway and the South Indian Railway with regard to the rates for goods, traffic and the respective shares of two railways has now been referred for arbitration in England, each party appointing one arbitrator.

Every year a Kraal is held in some part of the island to catch elephants. Yesterday witnessed the Kraal of the year. It was a successful Kraal, about forty elephants being driven into a stockade. The captured include five tuskers, several animals of unusual size and a baby. Unfortunately the fun of the function was somewhat marred by an accident serious enough to injure three persons. His Excellency and the party who were present had a narrow escape. During the heavy firing which immediately preceded the entry of the elephants, an unfortunate incident occurred. Strictest instructions had been issued to all men bearing the shoguns that no ball cartridges were to be used in any circumstances and that guns were to be loaded with powder only. At least one beater disobeyed the orders with the result that two or three times pellets could be heard whistling over the heads of those in the enclosure. A few pellets struck the audience injuring three persons.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF A GIRL.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Asansol, an application was made on behalf of William Howe, a driver of Bengal Nagpur Railway, for a process against William King, his mother Mrs. Clayton and sister Mrs. Gaiby, alleging that on the 1st July the first accused seduced the petitioner's daughter aged about 19 named Ivour Howe and took her to Asansol and falsely personating himself as Frederick Arthur Fraser before the Methodist Minister, Rev. L. H Rupert married the girl at the Methodist Church Mrs. Clayton posed as the mother of the girl, although her mother died eleven years ago and Mrs. Bailey witnessed the marriage. The first accused is alleged to have made a false oath before the Minister who solemnised the marriage.

The Magistrate after hearing the complaint issued warrants against the accused granting a bail of Rs. 500 each. The first accused was arrested but the two women have disappeared.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

PRESS COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Aug. 19.

With reference to the Royal Proclamation the "Statesman" writes:—

The decision of the King Emperor to send as his representative the Duke of Connaught is a thoughtful arrangement and it will be highly appreciated. His Royal Highness will not be slow to remark the immense progress which India has achieved in commercial activities, in the political growth, and the general well being of the people.

On the Royal Proclamation, the "Englishman" writes:—

"In absence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught will be the recipient of that outburst of loyalty and affection which is instinctively felt in India for the King Emperor and blood royal. The wisdom of His Majesty in sending the Duke is clear, for it will be of great assistance to those who stand for loyalty, law and order and peace."

The "Indian Daily News" writes the postponement of the Prince's Indian tour will be received with great disappointment and asks "Cannot the Duk of Connaught be appointed Lord Chelmsford's successor?"

The "Patrika" writes, general disappointment will be felt at the postponement of the prince's visit to India. The Duke of Connaught will represent the Royal family of England and we have no doubt our countrymen will accord him welcome suitable to his rank.

The "Bengalee" says, the decision will cause profound disappointment to all classes and sections. It speaks well of the Duke's interest in the fortunes of India, that though afflicted by infirmities of age he will undertake a long and tedious journey to celebrate the red letter day in the history of our political development.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

On the Royal Proclamation, the "C. and M. Gazette" says:—

No member of the Royal family, not even His Majesty himself, has wider experience of the Dominions of the British Empire than the Duke of Connaught. That at this age 70 he should take upon himself what must be a very heavy burden, we are convinced, will appeal with much force to the people of India with whom, indeed, he is well acquainted.

During the year ending March last the Calcutta Corporation spent about twenty thousand rupees in publishing advertisements in local papers.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills ARE BASED ON SOUND FORMULA

IT is the fashion among certain sections of the community to sneer at Proprietary Medicines, but in many cases there is considerable self-interest behind the sneer. In spite of this attempt to discredit all Proprietary Medicines, thousands of people are using, for instance, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and get just the results they are looking for, and no amount of sneering and attempts to discredit them can alter the opinion of people who know by experience that they are using a useful and effective medicine and at a fraction of what it would cost to be running to a Doctor or Chemist. These pills are based on a sound formula, and are produced by men of experience. There is nothing known about Pills that they do not know, there is no ingredient that is known to be effective for the Liver, for aiding digestion and purifying the Blood that they do not know. It is their business to know. They not only know these ingredients, but they know how to compound them so as to secure the highest efficacy. Just as any cake, omelet, or any article of food, can be spoiled because the Cook is incompetent, and even when given the best material, fails to make an eatable article, while another Cook, using the same materials, accomplishes a result that is a delight; so it is in compounding Drugs, only even to a greater degree.

The ingredients used in producing Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are of the highest standard, and they are selected to secure the best results, and in proportions to doubly secure this. Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, &c. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter.

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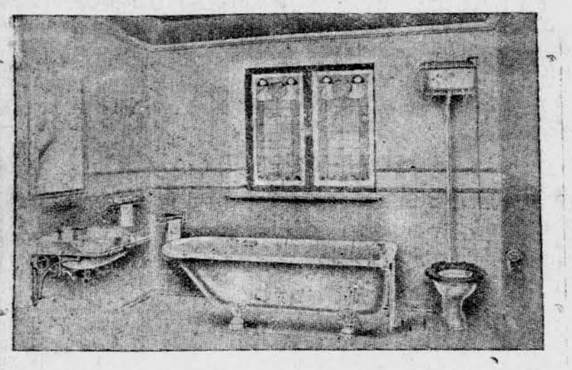

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CEYLON NOTES.

THE REFORM TOPIC.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

The reforms still continue to be the main topic of discussion. The press is providing lavish fare on the subjects, and the round-tables of various associations are also doing the same. Denunciation of the Milner projects appears to be universal. Congress and other political as well as labour organizations have cabled their condemnation to London and urged for genuine improvement. A special session of the Congress I understand will be held on the 28th inst., and a general meeting of the Workers' Federation will also be held about the same time. A strong line of action is being advocated, and the adoption of non-co-operation has been suggested from more than one quarter. All 'interests' are busy, but the Indians are still napping. The community is suffering from want of a proper organization, and this, it is feared, may affect their rights, unless, of course, the Motherland comes to their aid. There are two Indian Associations in the Metropolis, but they seem to lack 'ginger,' and there seems no nearer prospect of their throwing off slumbering attitude.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The metropolitan municipal elections are fast approaching, and the rolls will be soon prepared. For these elections, the franchise will be pretty fairly widened. The right of vote will be extended to occupiers of houses, carrying a rental of Rs. 15 and over, even though the assessment taxes have not been paid in respect of such houses.

TEACHERS' DISCONTENTMENT.

Teachers' discontentment continues. The Kandy masters assembled the other day and urged for increased salaries. In these days of top-crest prices the moulders of minds find it realy hard to pull on with present rates. Their demand for promotion is quite legitimate, and it is to be hoped, will not be denied to them. The teachers also want adequate representation on the Board of Education, which makes the code etc.

NEW SECRETARIAT.

Colombo is to have a new Secretariat. A fine site has been selected near the Galle Face Gree, on the sea shore. Building will, it is understood, will be a fine one, fully worthy of this picturesque Island. The progress of construction work entirely depends on the funds that can be made available.

LAWYER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A movement is afoot to form a Lawyers' Co-operative Supply Society in Colombo. Steps are now being taken to materialise the idea. The Secretary of the Ceylon Lawyers' Benevolent Association is sparing no pains for the cause, and the prospect for the movement appears promising.

The eagerly looked for August festivities are now in full swing. There is plenty of sport and pastime for all to enjoy. The sporting world is as crowded as the amusement world. The festivous crowds spend their afternoons in witnessing big cricket, hockey, golf, tennis, racing and other tournaments that are being held daily in the Metropolis, and the early nights, are devoted to either theatres or cinemas or dances. Exhibitions are also being run, and we have had a fine kennel show, only the other day. The Arts Show was opened, yesterday, by the Acting Governor, and contains much worth seeing. There are still some exciting events in store.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have perused with interest the paragraph on "Technical Education in Bombay" under the heading "As others see us", by "An On looker" in your issue of last Tuesday. There are no doubt many and serious dimculties in the way of the spread of technical education in the Presidency but chief among them is the very illiberal way in which grant-in-aid is given by the Educational Department towards the maintenance of private Industrial Schools in Bombay. As those who take interest in this subject must be aware, Government have appointed a Committee of Director of Technical education in the Bombay Presidency to inaugurate and foster technical education, and this Committee has framed very elaborate rules for the award of grants. In doing so the Committee takes into consideration only the salaries paid to teachers, and the maximum of grant-in-aid given to a school is one half of those salaries. In giving full grant the Committee further takes into consideration the percentage of passes, efficiency and attendance of students. In Technical Schools in a city like Bombay a very large item of expenditure is rent, which at the present time costs the management as much as, of not more than, the salaries of teachers in the schools. Another item is the material on which the students learn. The Committee has given no grant for these. As may be seen from the last annual report of the above Committee it has hardly two dozen Industrial Schools including Local Board and semi-Government under its control, and the number of students attending them is on the decline. The question of Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency needs to be very carefully considered in all its aspects. An exhaustive enquiry into the Technical Arts and crafts that could be well developed, the age at which boys should take to Technical Education, steps to be taken to popularise it, the stage at which bifurcation of education into literary and Technical should take place, the grant-in-aid to be given to private schools, would in my opinion be of very great value to the progress of the Presidency in the direction of industry and crafts. We have heard a good deal of talk regarding encouraging Industrial education but the talk is taking too long in being translated into action. Technical education, generally, instead of increasing has in recent years received a setback. May I suggest that the Educational Department should appoint a small Committee of practical educationists to carry out a thorough enquiry into the whole question of Technical Education in the Presidency which as things now stand, is any thing but satisfactory?—Yours, etc.

V. S. SOHONI.

Parel, August 18.

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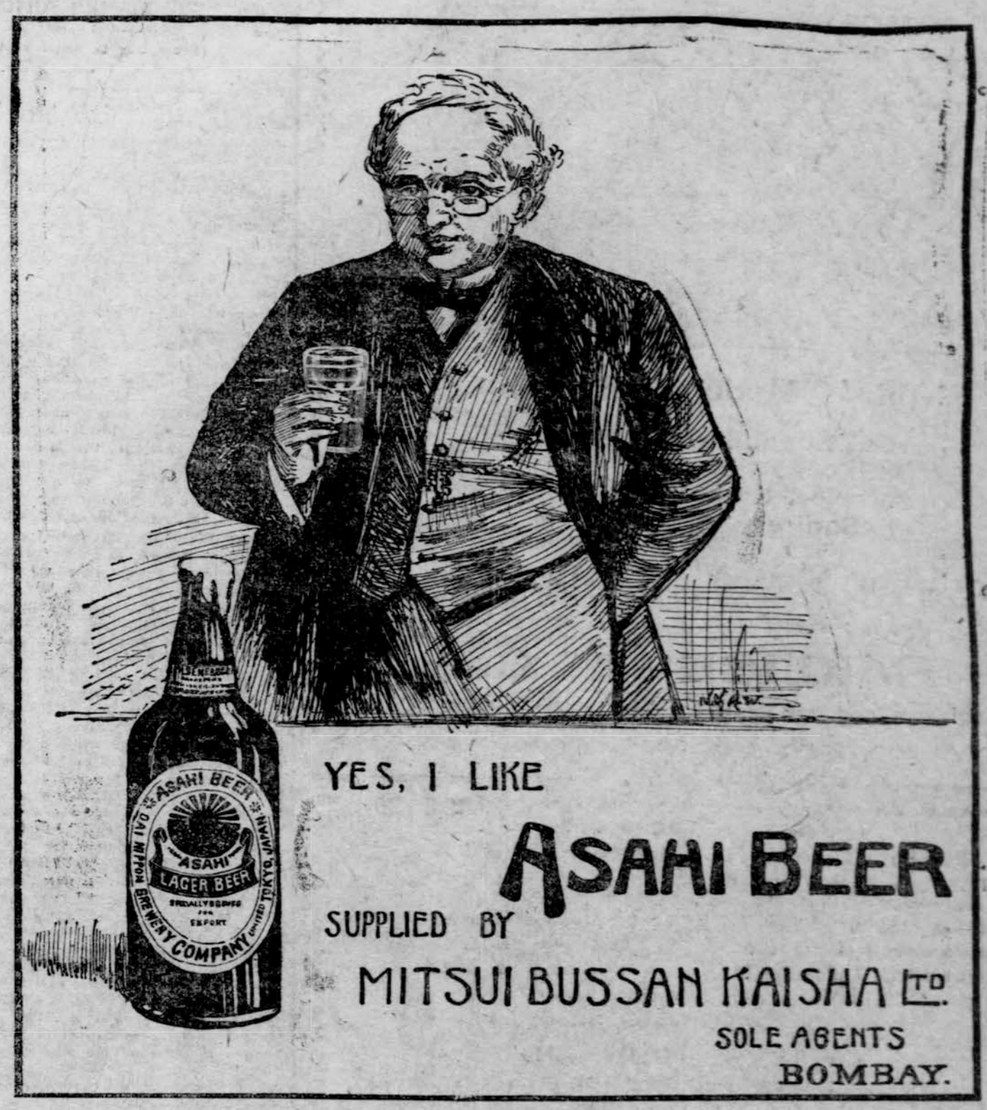

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